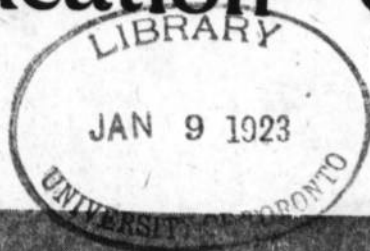


Country guide

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.



January 3, 1923



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GRANDFATHER'S MORNING CHORE

Photo by Jessop

VICIA

Just Few More Days

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If it is your intention to win the Oldsmobile or any of the capital Grand Prizes, the only safe course to pursue is to work real hard right up to the very last minute of the closing day, Wednesday, January 17. With the candidates bunched as they are, no candidates are sure of a safe lead and a handsome prize at the close. Not many days remain, but the few that do will be big days and a great many changes will be made in the lists, as some candidates are going to grow lax through over-confidence.

One of these four big automobiles is for you, but as we have so often cautioned, you are going to get that car if you have more credits than the other fellow. These credits are given for subscriptions to The Guide, and you have until Wednesday, January 17, to get these subscriptions. Regardless of what you have accomplished up to this time, it will pay you to make these last few days count. Protect your past hard work these last few days—secure every possible subscription.

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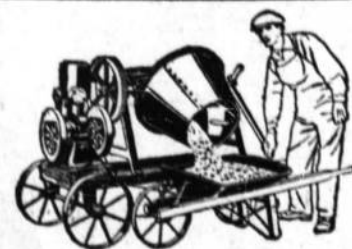
In fairness to all, no checks, unless certified by the bank upon whom they are drawn, will be accepted during the remainder of the campaign. In sending in your remittances use Money Order or Postal Note.

Candidates Nominated

Candidate	Credits
Abrahamson, E. R., Livelong, Sask.	119,100
Agar, John W., Harehills, Sask.	60,100
Allan, Mrs. Lee Roy, Macklin, Sask.	1,012,900
Anderson, H. W., Sibbald, Alta.	1,012,000
Anderson, Sam, Kelwood, Man.	1,012,000
Anderson, Anton, Biggar, Sask.	110,100
Anderson, J. E., Pilot Mound, Man.	527,200
Baird, C. H., Morden, Man.	1,012,000
Baker, R., Piapot, Sask.	76,100
Bandle, W. E., Hawarden, Sask.	190,100
Bates, J. H., Portage la Prairie, Man.	1,012,600
Bayer, S., Kitchissippi, Alta.	1,012,100
Becker, O., Carbon, Alta.	730,000
Bell, C. R., Harding, Man.	1,012,900
Beunil, Mrs. H. T., Hawarden, Sask.	114,200
Billsten, J. H., Malmoe, Alta.	1,012,000
Binns, Mrs. G., Sinituluta, Sask.	510,700
Bisgard, C., Millmont, Alta.	995,000
Black, J., Kenaston, Sask.	1,012,400
Blackburn, A., Prince George, B.C.	1,012,100
Blackwell, R. H., Harding, Man.	151,300
Bloeker, E., Meadowvale, Man.	50,000
Boer, W. Den, Vale, Alta.	38,000
Boes, J., Blindfold, Alta.	1,012,000
Bostock, J. W., McLean, Sask.	1,012,000
Bowie, Wm., Vulcan, Alta.	1,012,600
Boyson, W., Chipman, Alta.	1,012,700
Braaten, A., Shackleton, Sask.	210,100
Brecht, J., Viscount, Sask.	15,000
Brownbridge, R. H., Grandview, Man.	920,000
Brown, W. F., Lemberg, Sask.	720,000
Bruce, T., Rosebank, Man.	698,000
Bucotari, K., Limerick, Sask.	15,000
Burnham, A. S., Milk River, Alta.	1,012,000
Cairns, W., Crystal City, Man.	15,000
Cameron, C. C., Brownfield, Alta.	1,012,000
Campbell, M. E., Grandview, Man.	110,000
Campbell, Miss N., Cypress River, Man.	544,700
Campbell, R. J., Central Butte, Sask.	623,300
Campbell, Miss L., Wawota, Sask.	504,400
Cardiff, S., Govan, Sask.	1,012,100
Carlson, C. L., Wideview, Sask.	190,000
Carlson, O., Delcy, Alta.	1,012,800
Case, J. F., Lacadena, Sask.	1,012,300
Cates, Miss E., McLean, Sask.	137,000
Chambers, P. H., Fairfax, Man.	1,012,100
Church, G., Conquest, Sask.	1,012,700
Clary, H. D., Gilbert Plains, Man.	129,100
Clayton, Mrs. H. W., Gladstone, Man.	1,012,000
Clement, G. D., Stevenfield, Man.	1,012,000
Cline, F., Bolbeck, Sask.	1,012,400
Connach, J. W., Rossburn, Man.	15,000
Cummings, J. F., Semans, Sask.	1,012,500
Cummings, M., Castor, Alta.	1,012,500
Curtis, L. G., Brookdale, Man.	531,100
Dalky, H. J., Morris, Man.	555,000
Davidson, Miss G., Millbrook, Man.	720,000
Dingman, C., Artland, Sask.	76,100
Dunlop, J. N., Dunrea, Man.	1,012,100
Dunlop, Miss B., Kellihier, Sask.	929,000
Dunlop, S., Neopawa, Man.	60,000
Edgington, H. J., Star City, Sask.	1,012,000
Egan, H. O., Oatton, Alta.	1,012,000
Elinal, F. J., Krenau, Sask.	1,012,000
Farnell, G. V., Sonningdale, Sask.	202,400
Fieseler, H. W., Langenburg, Sask.	182,000
Finlayson, A., Cupar, Sask.	623,900
Finlayson, G., Cupar, Sask.	197,200
Fisher, R. T., Gainsboro, Sask.	1,012,100
Fletcher, Mrs. E. C., Hazenmore, Sask.	1,012,200
Fogelberg, C., Foam Lake, Sask.	559,500
Foxcroft, C., Macerrie, Sask.	537,600
Franson, A., Colonsay, Sask.	1,012,100
Fredland, J., Le Glace, Alta.	39,000
Gabrielson, M., Leslie, Sask.	94,100
Gabrush, P., Aberdeen, Sask.	15,000
Gairdner, F., St. Albert, Alta.	918,000
George, Miss M., Bowell, Alta.	1,012,000

Candidate	Credits
Gillette, H. L., Shaunavon, Sask.	1,012,300
Gogoullot, Miss M., Rochester, Alta.	1,012,400
Goodman, T., Glenboro, Man.	1,012,200
Gorden, W. E., Selkirk, Man.	1,012,200
Grimson, S., Red Deer, Alta.	1,012,200
Gulbransen, G. E., Gundersen, Sask.	1,012,100
Haines, G. S., Oxbow, Sask.	134,200
Halliday, Miss B., Oakburn, Man.	190,000
Hallisen, Miss S., Winnipeg, Man.	56,000
Hamd, H., Virden, Man.	182,100
Hancock, A. B., Kitchissippi, Alta.	1,012,200
Hanson, J. A., Fortinash, Alta.	1,012,000
Harrison, A. S., Olan Mills, Alta.	220,000
Hart, J., Pierson, Man.	1,012,000
Hawkes, Miss E., Harehills, Sask.	1,012,000
Hetherington, Mrs. M., Kellihier, Sask.	1,012,100
Hoge, H. W., Floral, Sask.	1,012,700
Holland, S. J., Springfield, Man.	1,012,100
Hooper, P. R., Paddle River, Alta.	1,012,100
Hough, A. A., Camrose, Alta.	1,012,200
Howe, Mrs. O. R., Minto, Sask.	1,012,200
Hughes, E. M., Moose, Sask.	318,100
Hunt, E. C., Darlingford, Man.	1,012,000
Hunter, W. H., Olds, Alta.	1,012,100
Hyde, L., Westlock, Alta.	776,200
Hyra, C. H., Silverton, Man.	39,000
Ihme, F., Coutts, Alta.	1,012,300
Irving, W. E., Star City, Sask.	1,012,300
Jackson, T. I., Indian Head, Sask.	1,012,000
Jaegle, G. F., Liberty, Sask.	1,012,900
Jacobson, Nels., Prosser, Sask.	336,000
Johnson, C. B., Wynyard, Sask.	1,012,000
Johnson, Miss S., Minto, Sask.	50,500
Johnson, C., Manson, Man.	838,100
Johnson, C. H., Bulyea, Sask.	850,100
Kelly, D. R., Harris, Sask.	620,000
Kern, H. V., Hanna, Sask.	119,100
Kimackowich, A., Zallie, Man.	15,000
Klaudemann, F., Stelwer, Sask.	1,012,000
Kolb, E. B., Herbert, Sask.	1,012,000
Kraemer, F., Calgary, Alta.	1,012,500
Lambert, Miss M., Olan Mills, Alta.	1,012,500
Lanning, E. G., Chaplin, Sask.	1,012,000
Larson, E., Hiltchcock, Sask.	1,012,000
Little, Mrs. P., Lefan, Sask.	1,012,500
Levere, E. L., Liberty, Sask.	1,012,100
Lilwall, W. H., Bathurst, Sask.	110,100
Linde, H. F., Wadena, Sask.	39,100
Lints, A., Decker, Man.	1,012,000
Lockhart, Mrs. E. H., Idstone, Man.	1,012,200
Lowe, H. B., Balldon, Sask.	1,012,400
MacDonald, Mrs. F. I., Cayley, Alta.	1,012,000
Mackintosh, D., Bowman River, Man.	89,100
Magnusson, J., Belmar, Man.	1,012,400
Maloney, G., Kaleda, Man.	1,012,100
Maloney, P., Carmicha, Sask.	1,012,000
Mantz, T., Hilda, Alta.	167,000
Marceux, Miss M. A., Mount, Sask.	1,012,000
Masson, C. T., Wood, Man.	1,012,000
Matthewson, R. J., Wrentham, Man.	649,300
Mealey, Miss M. A., M. S., Man.	1,012,000
Melnichuk, M. A., Peta, Sask.	15,000
Mitchell, Miss T. G., Henden, Alta.	1,012,100
Montgomery, H., Qu'Appelle, Sask.	1,012,400
Moore, G. A., Ralby, Ont.	1,012,100
Moore, W. H. J., Wilbrooke, Sask.	1,012,100
Morden, C., Tilston, Man.	1,012,000
Morland, J. J., Cryst. City, Man.	1,012,100
Morrin, Miss E. M., Leleche, Sask.	1,012,000
Morton, W. L., Lander, Man.	1,012,000
Mutual, L. D., Zavelle, Alta.	15,000
McArthur, Mrs. N., Delfin, Man.	630,500
McCorquodale, Mrs. J., Deepdale, Man.	1,012,000
McCowle, Miss M., Delfin, Man.	158,400
McCreight, Mrs. W. E., Kintore, Sask.	150,000
McFadden, Mrs. L., Gella, Man.	1,012,800
McKenzie, L. J., Lethbridge, Alta.	866,100

Candidate	Credits
McLachlan, Mrs. G. M., Hardisty, Alta.	1,012,400
McLean, J., Welwyn, Sask.	1,012,100
McLeod, Miss I., St. Louis, Sask.	15,000
McPeak, D., Delcy, Alta.	1,012,000
McQueen, W. J., Langruth, Man.	1,012,800
McTavish, R., Angusville, Man.	80,100
McVeety, R. F., Swan River, Man.	1,012,500
Nedotiafko, —, Teulon, Man.	318,000
Neilson, Mrs. R., Prince Albert, Sask.	1,012,800
Nelson, J. K., Idsdales, Alta.	1,012,000
Noble, W. C., Semans, Sask.	1,012,000
Norris, M., Eston, Sask.	158,000
Norris, Mrs. D. A., Medicine Hat, Alta.	1,012,000
Oliver, A. C., Decker, Man.	623,000
Ostapovich, J. P., Theodore, Sask.	110,900
Paddock, A. E., Biggar, Sask.	1,012,100
Paterson, Miss A. I., Kenton, Man.	70,000
Paterson, W. J., Moosomin, Sask.	590,000
Pearson, O., Kipling, Sask.	733,100
Pearson, W., Ebers, Alta.	1,012,300
Pearson, J. O., Daysland, Alta.	1,012,000
Peterson, Mrs. H. F., Warner, Alta.	714,300
Peto, H., Emerson, Man.	747,500
Phillips, W., Carlsland, Alta.	1,012,300
Pleper, E. C., Pense, Sask.	1,012,200
Pittman, F. J., Warner, Alta.	997,000
Prestlen, N., Hughenden, Alta.	1,012,000
Price, J. S., Delisle, Sask.	1,012,100
Reckseidler, L., Dewet, Man.	1,012,000
Reid, G. A., Blinck, Sask.	101,100
Reynolds, R., Killarney Lake, Alta.	1,012,100
Richards, W. T., Vonda, Sask.	610,000
Richardson, Miss E., Alameda, Sask.	1,012,500
Roach, W., Douglass, Sask.	623,500
Roberts, W. J., Ponoka, Alta.	1,012,600
Robinson, H. G., Griffin, Sask.	140,300
Romanchok, W. M., Stockholm, Sask.	119,000
Rongeau, J., Sperling, Man.	102,000
Ross, R., Deloraine, Man.	137,000
Russell, Mrs. J. F., Carman, Man.	950,400
Sagnes, E., Birch River, Man.	1,012,900
Salter, Mrs. O. W., Graysville, Man.	110,000
Schout, Wm., St. Boswells, Sask.	50,000
Schultz, Wm., Artland, Sask.	1,012,000
Schuster, F., Markinch, Sask.	1,012,100
Sharpe, G. E., Marshall, Sask.	1,012,200
Shaw, Mrs. C. E., Swan River, Man.	1,012,200
Sheistad, T. W., Torquay, Sask.	1,012,100
Sigalet, J., Fortinash, Alta.	168,100
Simonsen, H., Dunblane, Sask.	1,012,100
Sinclair, G., Belvoir, Sask.	1,012,500
Sisson, C., Elva, Man.	1,012,100
Smith, Mrs. F., Kedleston, Sask.	1,012,500
Smith, D., Edgerton, Alta.	1,012,500
Smith, J. M., McLeod, Alta.	1,012,400
Spense, Mrs. R., Moosomin, Sask.	1,012,100
Stapleton, P., Kincaid, Sask.	1,012,100
Stevenson, W., Woodnorth, Man.	1,012,400
Stratford, E. A., McGrath, Alta.	1,012,100
Sterling, S. J., Elfron, Sask.	1,012,100
Stutt, Mrs. W. G., Vandura, Sask.	1,012,800
Swinehart, H., Hinton, Sask.	1,012,100
Thibault, Mrs. E., Halkirk, Alta.	229,100
Thies, P. E., Wroxton, Sask.	1,012,200
Thiessen, A., Dalmeny, Sask.	15,000
Thomas, J., Walpole, Sask.	1,012,000
Thompson, J. B., Amaranth, Man.	1,012,000
Thornberg, T., Churchbridge, Sask.	1,012,400
Timmons, T. E., Carnduff, Sask.	40,000
Tinant, E., East End, Sask.	632,100
Tobin, J. W., Leduc, Alta.	1,012,300
Viberg, E., Stockholm, Sask.	960,000
Vloppman, A., Tide Lake, Alta.	60,100
Waffle, Mrs. W., Strathburg, Sask.	1,012,100
Walke, M., Glen Elmo, Man.	1,012,100
Ware, F. J., Odessa, Sask.	1,012,600
Watts, H. W., Vancouver, B.C.	40,000
Wickland, E. E., Stayner Hall, Sask.	1,012,300
Williams, B. M., Herschel, Sask.	1,012,100
Willner, Miss A., Davidson, Sask.	1,012,100
Young, S. B., Newdale, Man.	1,012,300
Ywaskowitch, L., Meacham, Sask.	15,000
Zarowny, Miss N., Kenville, Man.	1,012,100



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A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

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J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

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VICTORIA, B.C.

Mixing House Operations

After Investigation, James Robinson, Commissioner, Says They Do No Damage to Reputation

THE reputation of Western Canadian wheat on the British market is not injured by the operation of the mixing houses at the lake front, and the grower does not suffer from the operation of the "mixing houses" in the opinion of James Robinson, one of the Board of Grain Commissioners.

Mr. Robinson, as Guide readers will be aware, was one of the directors of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company from its inception in 1911 until he resigned a few months ago to become one of the Board of Grain Commissioners. For several years past he has been managing director of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company at Regina. Being prominent in the farmers organization for many years he has naturally been deeply interested in the matter of wheat marketing. Since becoming a commissioner, with the joint responsibility for the administration of The Grain Act, he has been looking carefully into the matter of the "mixing houses" as they are popularly known at the lake front. More correctly these elevators are described in The Grain Act as "hospital" elevators or "private" terminals.

When in Winnipeg recently, Mr. Robinson was interviewed by a reporter of The Grain Growers' Guide on the operation of the hospital elevators in order that information which he has secured might be passed on to Guide readers. The following conversation took place between The Guide reporter and Mr. Robinson:

Reporter—Charges are being made, Mr. Robinson, that the wheat which passes through the mixing houses at the lake front is degraded to the serious damage of the wheat grower. Are you in a position to say whether this charge is true or not?

Mr. Robinson—I do not believe the charge is true. I believe that grain passing through the mixing houses will compare favorably as to grade with that passing through the public terminals. It is purely a matter of inspection.

Quality Must Be Equal

Reporter—Just what do you mean by saying it is a matter of inspection?

Mr. Robinson—Well, you must understand that all grain passing out of a mixing house or out of a public elevator is graded by Government inspectors, and that the standards are set for all grades either by The Grain Act itself or by the Grain Standards Board. The Grain Act provides that the quality of the grain inspected out of mixing houses grade for grade must be equal to that inspected out of the public terminals. Considering these facts, therefore, you can readily see that if the inspection system is what it ought to be the grain passing out of the mixing houses must be in quality grade for grade equal to that passing out of the public houses.

Reporter—Then it is not true that wheat passing through the mixing houses is "skinned to the line," or, in other words, is the poorest possible quality that will pass the grade?

Mr. Robinson—Under the regulations, as I have explained them to you, this cannot possibly happen if the inspection is done properly. A No. 2 Northern out of a mixing house must be according to regulations equally as good as a No. 2 Northern out of a public terminal. Please remember I am speaking only of the 1922 crop. I do not pretend to speak of conditions previously.

Reporter—Has the Board taken any precautions to ensure that the inspection out of mixing houses is as rigid and as accurate as out of public terminals?

Old System Abolished

Mr. Robinson—The Board has passed a regulation making it compulsory for all grain being shipped from private terminals to be properly mixed before the sample is drawn. Formerly when a mixing house was loading a boat the wheat would be poured into the hold through two or three spouts and samples were taken frequently from each stream and mixed and the grade was fixed by the inspector on the sample thus secured. Under the new regulations samples from each spout are kept separate and if these samples when inspected are not all the same grade (allowing for the variations within the limits of a grade), no grade certificate is granted whatever, but the shipment would then go out as a sample shipment made of No. 2 or 3 or whatever might be included in it. It could not be graded anywhere east of Fort William and would, therefore, be sold to millers or shipped to Europe on sample unless it went through the American channels where it might receive American seaboard inspection. However, I may say that I do not know of a single case this season where a shipment has gone out on a sample certificate.

Mixed Samples Superior

Reporter—Have you taken any steps to satisfy yourself personally that the grain graded out of mixing houses, grade for grade, is equal to that graded out of the public terminals?

Mr. Robinson—Yes, I have satisfied myself on that point. Last month I personally secured samples of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Northern, drawn by the government inspectors from shipments out of public terminals, as well as out of private terminals, that is, mixing houses. I submitted these samples to the chief superintendent of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, without his knowing from where the samples were obtained, and asked him to grade them. He did so, and he graded them all the same as the government inspector had graded them. When asked to select which was the better sample in each case he did so, and the sample proved in each case to be that from the mixing house. That is to say, he regarded the No. 2 Northern sample from the mixing house as better in quality than the No. 2 Northern sample from the public terminal, and the same with the No. 1 and the No. 3. I then asked him to submit them to his assistant superintendents to be graded and compared, and the result was the same as his own opinion. I might explain that these samples were taken on ship board from actual shipments and were parts of the samples kept for reference by the inspection department in case of dispute.

Reporter—What percentage of the wheat goes through the mixing houses at the lake front?

Mr. Robinson—Last year approximately 40 per cent. of the entire inspection passed through the hospital elevators. I do not know what the figure would be for the present season.

Farmer Gets Advantage

Reporter—In your opinion, Mr. Robinson, does the farmer who grows the wheat benefit by the operation of the mixing houses or does he lose?

Continued on Page 27



"Another \$50.00 Raise"

"The second increase this year—that shows what special training will do for a man."

Two years ago this young man knew nothing in particular, and, of course, he earned very little money. He reasoned that the men of his acquaintance who were filling good positions and earning substantial salaries were men who were trained.

That was enough. He also would get a vocational training—he would have a career instead of a job—and so he enrolled for a Course with the International Correspondence Schools.

For 30 years the I. C. S. has been helping men and women to win careers—to make secure and progressive their positions in life.

Let us tell you how you can qualify for security.

Mark and mail the coupon to Montreal today, and we will send you, free, an interesting booklet that tells all about the I.C.S. Method of earning success in spare time.

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<input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Management	<input type="checkbox"/> Better Letters
<input type="checkbox"/> Banking & Banking Law	<input type="checkbox"/> Foreign Trade
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<input type="checkbox"/> Nicholson Cost Accounting	<input type="checkbox"/> Stenography & Typing
<input type="checkbox"/> Bookkeeping	<input type="checkbox"/> Common School Subjects
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<input type="checkbox"/> Private Secretary	<input type="checkbox"/> Illustrating
<input type="checkbox"/> Spanish	<input type="checkbox"/> Cartooning

TECHNICAL and INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT

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<input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Concrete Builder
<input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical Draftsman	<input type="checkbox"/> Structural Engineer
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Yes, learn to become an expert wrestler right in your own home, by mail, from the greatest wrestlers the world has ever known. Be an athlete, be strong, be healthy. Learn how to throw and handle big men with ease. Learn to defend yourself. All taught in our course of lessons, and illustrated with hundreds of charts and actual photographs by **Farmer Burns and Frank Gotch**.

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351 Gateway Building Omaha, Neb.



THE Royal Bank of Canada GENERAL STATEMENT

30th NOVEMBER, 1922

LIABILITIES

TO THE PUBLIC:

Deposits not bearing interest	\$ 94,408,078.82
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement	277,595,882.29
Notes of the Bank in Circulation	\$372,003,961.11
Balance due to Dominion Government	26,645,902.54
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	17,461,750.61
7,870.79	
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom and foreign countries	11,505,855.84
Bills Payable	11,513,726.63
Acceptances under Letters of Credit	3,574,637.49
	5,326,228.99
	\$436,526,207.37

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:

Capital Stock Paid-up	20,400,000.00
Reserve Fund	\$ 20,400,000.00
Balance of Profits carried forward	1,007,514.19
	\$ 21,407,514.19
Dividends Unclaimed	8,644.75
Dividend No. 141 (at 12 per cent. per annum), payable December 1st, 1922	612,000.00
Bonus of 2 per cent., payable December 1st, 1922	408,000.00
	22,436,158.94
	\$479,362,366.31

ASSETS

Current Coin	\$ 16,052,573.12
Dominion Notes	26,932,040.25
United States Currency and other Foreign Currencies	20,951,306.74
	\$ 63,935,920.11
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves	8,000,000.00
Notes of other Banks	2,718,277.65
Cheques on other Banks	20,573,642.84
2,433.37	
Balances due by other Banks in Canada	27,893,715.57
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	22,950,224.85
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value	7,901,927.97
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value	13,462,068.56
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value	14,735,290.32
Call Loans in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	33,874,830.69
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada	\$216,048,331.93
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest)	\$151,260,687.95
Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest)	91,232,041.58
Overdue Debts (estimated loss provided for)	444,747.44
	242,937,476.97
Real Estate other than Bank Premises	1,521,923.84
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off	12,142,342.17
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra	5,326,228.99
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund	1,020,000.00
Other Assets not included in the foregoing	366,062.41
	\$479,362,366.31

H. S. HOLT,
PresidentEDSON L. PEASE,
Managing DirectorC. E. NEILL,
General Manager

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

We Report to the Shareholders of The Royal Bank of Canada:
That in our opinion the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank.

That we have checked the cash and verified the securities of the Bank at the Chief Office at 30th November, 1922, as well as at another time, as required by Section 56 of the Bank Act, and that we found they agreed with the entries in the books in regard thereto. We also during the year checked the cash and verified the securities at the principal branches.

That the above Balance Sheet has been compared by us with the books at the Chief Office and with the certified returns from the Branches, and in our opinion is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us as shown by the books of the Bank.

That we have obtained all the information and explanations required by us.

S. ROGER MITCHELL, C.A.,
W. GARTH THOMSON, C.A.,
of Marwick, Mitchell & Co.
JAMES G. ROSS, C.A., of P. S. Ross & Sons.

Auditors.

Montreal, Canada, 19th December, 1922.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th November, 1921	\$ 905,044.98
Profits for the year, after deducting charges of management, accrued interest on deposits, full provision for all bad and doubtful debts, and rebate of interest on unmatured bills	3,958,469.21
	\$4,863,514.19
APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS:	
Dividends Nos. 138, 139, 140 and 141 at 12 per cent. per annum	\$2,448,000.00
Bonus of 2 per cent. to Shareholders	408,000.00
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund	100,000.00
Appropriation for Bank Premises	400,000.00
Reserve for Dominion Government Taxes, including War Tax on Bank Note Circulation	500,000.00
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward	1,007,514.19
	\$4,863,514.19

H. S. HOLT,
PresidentEDSON L. PEASE,
Managing DirectorC. E. NEILL,
General Manager

Montreal, 19th December, 1922.

Rural Credit Associations

New Zealand's New Scheme for Co-operative Banking for Farmers

—By A. C. Cummings

NEW Zealand, the one-time laboratory of many social experiments, is attempting a novel form of co-operative banking. A law has just passed the Dominion parliament, providing for the establishment of rural credit associations, similar in many respects to those already in existence in other countries, but containing some features that are unique and therefore of special interest.

In outline, the new Act provides for the creation of mutual societies designed to make monetary advances to their members under a joint and several guarantee, and secured principally on chattel securities. A central society is first formed and branches may then be established all over the country.

Any such society or branch, consisting of not less than 10 persons, duly qualified under the Act, and registered as a Rural Credit Association, may advance up to 2,500 dollars (£500) to its members either by way of cash, by the issue of bonds payable to bearer, or by order which a member may negotiate for cash. For these advances the members are jointly and severally liable. As, however, many of the members may have lands already encumbered when they join a rural credit society, provision is made for such encumbrances being taken into account when the joint liability is being considered. However, the society's liability will take precedence of all others once a member has joined up.

Advances may be made for such purposes as the following:

The clearing, fencing and draining of land in the occupation of a member; the erection of buildings; the purchase of implements and stock, seeds, plants, trees and other needs; the purchase of tools of trade; the payment of any mortgage debt; the payment of other liability of a member; and any other purpose that the Governor-General-in-Council may declare to be an "approved purpose."

These provisions, it will be seen, are much wider in scope than those ordinarily admitted as belonging to the powers of a rural credit association. However, it is in regard to the financial arrangements that the New Zealand bill contains some novel features.

Criticism was offered while the bill was in Parliament that the rural credit associations would not be able to find the money necessary to make the advances to members that they were given powers to make. This criticism was so obvious that the government had to take notice of it. As a result it called in the State Advances Department, a department which has been in existence for many years, to finance new settlers on the land, and arranged that it should provide the associations with their preliminary capital.

The State Advances Department has been a highly successful state undertaking, and has actually made money for the taxpayer, though no attempt in that direction is considered part of its purpose. In consequence, it has at present about \$10,000,000 to credit to help the settler on the land. The government proposes to add \$15,000,000 to this and make the total available for the rural credit associations. This will give them ample funds for a start, and, in addition, they will have powers to accept deposits by way of loan. This is a class of financial business of which a great deal is done in New Zealand, municipalities and co-operative societies in most cases having powers to accept deposits from the public at a rate of interest fixed by the public.

It is these features that make the New Zealand experiment in rural credits of exceptional interest. There is a danger, however, that in making the State Advances Department supervisor over all the loans it makes to the approved societies and then in making the members of the societies jointly and severally responsible for the loans they make to individual members, the scheme will be overloaded with machinery and farmers may not care to take advantage of it. Another feature that has been criticized is the smallness of the total advance allowed. However, these are points that only experience will settle.

The Labor Party, whose program in-

cludes a State bank with a rural credit department, has accepted the scheme but only as a step on the way to complete governmental financing of the farmer, both as a new settler and when he requires advances long after he is established. Labor's criticism was directed against the bill as creating unlimited liability companies, responsibility for whose debts in the shape of personal liability would be likely to prevent the farmer entering a rural credit association. In answer to this, governmental apologists declared that the measure gave the farmer individual initiative in his own financing if he chose to take advantage of it, and, at the same time, lent him government money at low interest. In addition to this, it avoided the creation of a new branch of banking and the expense associated with it.

Farmers, generally, in the Dominion, are pleased with the scheme and believe it has features which make it superior to those of other countries.

R. J. Avison Dies

Death called one of the pioneers of the organized farmers of Manitoba last week, in the person of R. J. Avison, of Gilbert Plains, at the age of 66. Mr. Avison was one of those who joined the old Manitoba Grain Growers' Association at its beginning nearly twenty years ago, and had been prominent in its ranks from that day until his death. He was for many years a member of the provincial executive and also a representative to the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and had been on many deputations to meet governments and public bodies. Mr. Avison was one of those who gave himself loyally and sincerely to the cause of the organized farmers, and travelled up and down the province encouraging other farmers to join for mutual benefit and for the welfare of the country. He was not a self-seeker. He placed the cause of agriculture before any personal desire, and he never allowed former political affiliations to swerve him from the clear path of duty. He had been less active in the past two years owing to failing health, but his interest never wavered. Mr. Avison is survived by three daughters and four sons. His wife died a year ago.

The Canadian Banking System

A question that is receiving considerable attention in the farmers' associations is that of banking reform, and in view of the fact that the Bank Act comes up for review at the next session of parliament, the issue by the Canadian Council of Agriculture of a pamphlet by the secretary, J. W. Ward, dealing with the form and character of the Canadian Banking System is timely and well advised.

Full and correct information is necessary to an understanding of any question, and Mr. Ward, in this pamphlet, has in the popular phrase "filled a long felt want." He explains the Canadian branch bank system and shows its advantages and disadvantages. The issue of bank notes and how it is secured; what the central gold reserve is and what it is for; how the banks get their money and how they use it; what the Bank Act requires of the banks and how they are regulated under it and other questions which most people are interested in if they think at all about the institutions in which they save their money or to which they go when they want some, are dealt with in a plain and lucid manner. In the 15 pages of the pamphlet Mr. Ward has given about as much as the ordinary person wants to know about the Canadian banking system. Those who want to go into minuter details can get heavier works on the subject. The pamphlet can be obtained from the Canadian Council of Agriculture, Bank of Hamilton Building, Winnipeg, for 10 cents.

The breakfast beverage for all seasons.

Gold Standard
"Chaffless Coffee"



THE "Chaffless Coffee" The Godville Co. Ltd.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, January 3, 1923

The Mixing of Grain

On another page of this issue, The Guide publishes an interview with James Robinson, one of the grain commissioners for Canada, which is of particular interest to every grain grower in this country. As an official of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Mr. Robinson has been prominent in the ranks of the organized farmers and has enjoyed the confidence of the farmers of Saskatchewan for many years. A few months ago he was appointed to the Board of Grain Commissioners, and his statement on the operations of the mixing houses is a valuable and timely contribution to the much discussed question of grain marketing. After a careful investigation and with an unequalled opportunity to ascertain the facts, he gives it as his opinion that the reputation of Canadian wheat does not suffer through mixing, and that the farmer actually benefits on the sale of his low grade and off grade wheat by the operations of the mixing houses.

In expressing this opinion, Mr. Robinson confines himself to the movement of the 1922 crop, which is the only one of which he has direct personal knowledge as far as the operation of mixing houses is concerned. A great deal of controversy has for many years raged round the mixing of grain at the lake front and many charges of illegal practices and "skinning the grade" have been made. The Guide is convinced there was reasonable foundation for some of the charges, but the full truth of the matter will probably never be known. It is undoubted however that the Board of Grain Commissioners had lost the full confidence of the farmers who have felt that the board was not as diligent in the protection of the interests of the farmers as it could have been, and as it ought to have been. Today, on account of the change in personnel the confidence has been in a large measure restored. The mixing house question, as Mr. Robinson says, is practically a matter of sound inspection and adequate regulation. If these are maintained the farmers will feel, that, to the extent of its powers, the Board is giving them the protection they need and which they have a right to expect.

A New Wheat-growing Champion

By winning the sweepstakes for the best sample of hard spring wheat at the International Hay and Grain Show, held in December, at Chicago, Western Canada has added one more to its long string of similar victories, the advertising value of which has been of inestimable value to the country. Elsewhere in this issue of The Guide is a short account written by the new champion, R. O. Wyler, Luseland, Sask., of his seed-growing and exhibiting activities.

Mr. Wyler's experience bears out that of many close observers to the effect that there are good and poor strains within every one of our improved grain varieties, as there are within our livestock breeds, and that the preservation and selection of these strains ensures uniform excellence in succeeding generations. He received his first registered seed from The Guide, and by careful selection has maintained the excellence of the strain while learning the business of showing, till his efforts have culminated in winning the highest honor. The lesson for the average farmer is that good seed is essential for a crop to reach the maximum yield within

the limit set by season, soil, and other cropping factors.

American seed merchants tell us that the Canadian farmer has learned the lesson of good seed more thoroughly than his wheat-growing neighbor to the South, who, of course, is in advance with respect to his knowledge of some other agricultural problems. For this The Guide modestly claims some credit, for beside starting, through our registered seed distribution project, many individuals on the road so successfully followed by Mr. Wyler, The Guide has in season and out preached better seed, and lent its practical support to the work of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. The educational work participated in by this and other agencies has brought the country incalculably higher yields than would have otherwise been harvested.

A. P. Stevenson's Death

This country has had few more useful citizens than the late A. P. Stevenson, of Morden, Manitoba, who died the other day just after reaching California. He was one of that type of hardy Scotch pioneers who have laughed at adversity in every corner of the earth, and have carried civilization into the trackless forest, over the desert and on to the unbroken prairie. Coming into this country before the railroads and when agricultural settlement was just beginning, he wanted to have some fruit growing around his farm home. He tried Eastern varieties and failed. He experimented again and again until out of failure was born success. In this fabled "land of snow and ice" he produced apples—and good apples—in large quantities until his fame spread all over the prairies, and his experience became an inspiration to thousands of others. Apples and plums and cherries and strawberries and raspberries and other fruits, shade and ornamental trees have grown in profusion at Pine Grove farm, thanks to the untiring and intelligent efforts of Mr. Stevenson over a period of more than 40 years. More than any other man he demonstrated beyond a shadow of a doubt the fruit growing possibilities of this country. His work will be carried on by those who learned from him and were inspired by him until an abundance of fruit will be grown in all three prairie provinces within a comparatively few years.

This country is under a debt of gratitude for the service rendered by Mr. Stevenson. It can never be adequately repaid. The work of A. P. Stevenson should receive some recognition. It pays every nation and every people to recognize in a fitting way outstanding service of a public-spirited nature among its citizens. This country should pay tribute to the work of Mr. Stevenson. As a fitting memorial The Guide would suggest the establishment of The Stevenson Memorial Fruit Breeding Farm in Manitoba. It might be attached to the Manitoba Agricultural College where there is now available plenty of suitable land, greenhouse accommodation, and an excellent foundation already laid for the work. The cost would be but small and the benefits to be derived within a ten-year period would be beyond measure.

Political Organization

When the U.F.O. annual convention passed the resolution opposing any change in the form of organization for political purposes,

reaffirming its adherence to the policy of constituency autonomy and deprecating the transformation of the farmers' movement into a new political party, and two hours later gave a vociferously enthusiastic reception to Premier Drury, outside comment was to the effect that the members of the U.F.O. did not know what they wanted and seemed to be unconscious of flatly contradicting themselves.

This peculiar situation is not confined to Ontario; it is common to the whole movement of the farmers and it is worth examination because the facts do not warrant the conclusion that has been drawn. If they did the future of the movement would indeed be gloomy. The situation actually faced by the U.F.O. convention, which may be taken as an example, briefly was this: The association wishes to remain a class conscious organization of farmers based on common economic interests and taking action in the political field as one of the means of accomplishing the purposes for which the organization exists. Premier Drury believes that the association is and should remain a class conscious organization but in the political field it should be in a position to enlist in a democratic manner active support of all those who accept the political principles and policies it advocates.

It is plain that the difference in these two policies is entirely one of means to an end so far as those ends are to be reached by political action. Our system of government is based on territorial representation and the farmers have not as organized bodies committed themselves to any change in the principle of representation. Parliamentary candidates are elected on policies not on isolated interests and consequently on democratic grounds no objection can be logically raised to some form of political action which will bring together all those who favor identical policies. The crucial question is: On what basis shall that action be taken?

The farmers are in politics as organized bodies; they take political action through their organizations. They do not call individuals to their conventions, political or other; they call representatives of the unit of the association. Obviously to get the contact that will bring likemindedness into common action there must be like organization. How are they to get that contact with say urban likemindedness if there is no like organization composed of urban members? But given such permanent and continuous urban organization the way would be open for constituency co-operation between democratic associations for the accomplishing of common purposes. It cannot be done without urban organization for there would then be no point of contact between the organization of the farmers and their urban sympathizers.

Mr. Crerar told the recent Progressive conference in Winnipeg that he would like to see a Progressive association in every town, village and hamlet in the country. That is not only the way to get the co-operation of likemindedness in political matters, it is the one hope of democracy. Permanent organization for the understanding and promotion of common interests and common ideas is the indispensable condition of creative democracy. Men with common economic interests will no doubt find those interests the most enduring bond of association, but where no such interests can be made the bond of association it is better that men

should find a bond in ideas than remain in a futile individualism. The associative principle is the most vital idea in modern political philosophy, and in the full and proper application of that idea is to be found the solution of the outstanding political problem facing the movement of the organized farmers.

Transportation Questions

The report that the government is transferring for use elsewhere the material accumulated beyond mileage 214 on the Hudson Bay Railway has re-opened the question of the completion of that railway and the subject will doubtless be discussed at the coming session of parliament. There are only 90 miles of steel to be laid and the cost should not exceed \$2,000,000, but a lot of money has been spent at Port Nelson, and it seems that a lot more will have to be spent before safe harbor facilities can be provided at that point. The Senate committee appointed in 1920 to enquire into and report upon the Hudson Bay Railway, recommended that no more money should be spent at Port Nelson until a thorough examination had been made into the relative merits of Churchill and Nelson as a terminus for the railway. Churchill seems to be condemned from the start, because of some 70 miles of muskeg over which the railway would have to be laid, and railway engineers in this country have had enough experience with muskegs to make them wary of recommending the route.

There is a bewildering diversity of opinion among experts on the whole question of the Hudson Bay route, and when experts disagree the only thing to do is to fall back on the test of experience. The road and terminal facilities should not cost more for completion than \$5,000,000, which would make the total cost about \$26,000,000. Against this is the amount of \$28,000,000 accruing to

the Dominion government from the sale of western lands set aside for the purpose of raising money to build the line. The half of this has already passed into the Dominion treasury, and all of it will be received in the course of time. That is the justification of the demand of the people in the prairie province, that the best advice be acted upon and the line finished without unreasonable delay.

The advantages of Vancouver as an all-the-year port for export and import are also being pushed to the fore, and it is claimed that with prevailing transportation rates, rail, lake and ocean, wheat can be shipped from points west of Moose Jaw to Liverpool, via Vancouver, at a saving of from eight to ten cents a bushel over the Montreal route. The comparison is hardly sound because rates eastward are at present abnormally high and may be expected to come down considerably in the near future, while rates westward are more likely to stay up than come down. That, however, should not shut out from careful examination all the possibilities of the Vancouver road to Europe. The more channels through which Canadian trade can flow the better for the country, and if all that is claimed for the Vancouver route can be brought within the practicable the gain to Western Canada would be enormous.

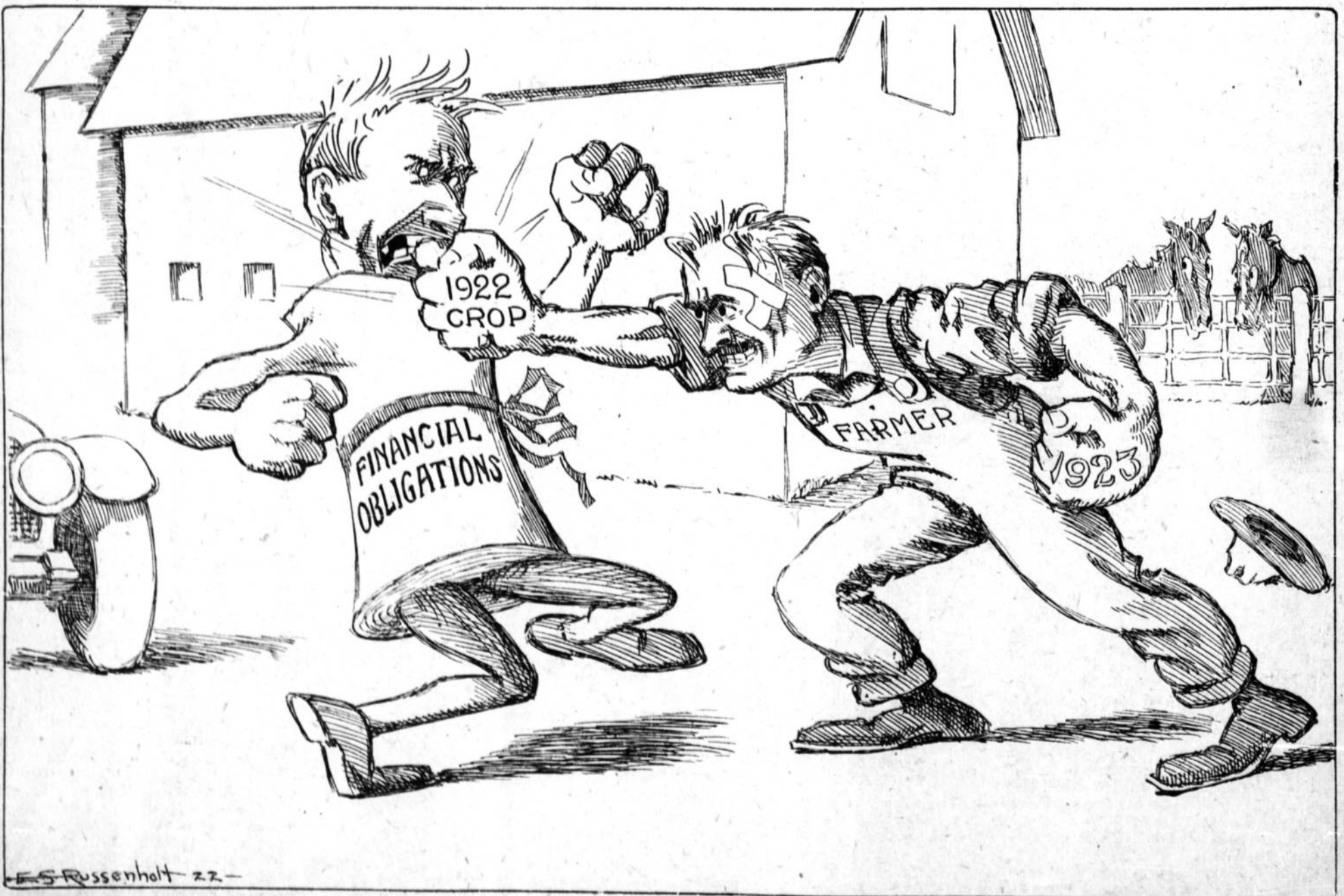
While the great question of the St. Lawrence waterway is being discussed, the people of Western Canada at any rate should see that the possibilities at their own doors are not overlooked. We have, perhaps, not fully realized what the Panama Canal may mean in the development of Pacific ports and the heavy gradients of the Rockies may prove of slight disadvantage in view of the shorter distance from prairie points, if the business is there for the railroads. The Hudson Bay and the Vancouver route may mean more for the West than the more expensive St. Lawrence waterway scheme.

The Australian Elections

The elections in Australia and New Zealand have resulted in the defeat of the government but they leave a peculiar political situation. In New Zealand, Premier Massey comes back without a majority, but he can get independent support, which keeps the Labor party from taking office. In Australia the Labor party has the largest group in the Commonwealth parliament, the standing of the parties being: Labor, 29; Nationalist, 27; Country (Farmer party), 19. This is a gain of five for Labor and six for the Farmers. It seems probable that the Nationalists and the Country party will come to some understanding for the formation of a government, but it is certain that one of the conditions of the coalition will be the elimination of Premier Hughes.

Mr. Hughes made quite a bid for Labor support during the election. Prior to 1916 he was the leader of the Labor group, but he broke with his supporters and formed the Nationalist party for the prosecution of a vigorous war policy. Now he seems desirous of getting back into the Labor party, and he went so far in his bidding for Labor support during the election as to declare that he was "still a Socialist" and in favor of a strong Labor policy, much to the dismay of his Conservative supporters.

Labor in Australia is pretty radical and so strongly protectionist that there is no hope of an understanding between it and the Country party. The probability is that the Country party and the bulk of the Nationalists will come together for the express purpose of keeping out a Labor government. In the last House the Nationalist majority consisted of the casting vote of the speaker, and it was only with the support of the Country party that it was able to carry on. That support may again be counted upon but not under the premiership of Mr. Hughes.



That Left Looks Like a Knockout

Labo

cuts.

Rattlesnake Chimney

By Dallas Parker

GEORGE Webb was a true son of democracy. He demanded equality with his superiors and a proper deference from the rest of the world. The only living thing that he really approved of was his dog, Pard.

Time was when Webb did not like dogs much better than human beings, though, as a sheep herder, he had found it necessary to use them. His acquaintance with Pard had begun when Pard was a dust-colored puppy, waddling around on a dry farm above the rimrock of Snake River, in southern Idaho. Webb, taking a month's lay-off and travelling afoot, had shortened his route by crawling through "Rattlesnake Chimney," a narrow, circular opening through the high sheer wall of rimrock that separated the river valley from the sage-covered prairies above. He had found a squatter's cabin on top and had eaten dinner with the squatter and his family.

Pard was one of a family of four. Each of his three brothers had been adopted by one of the squatter's children, but Pard, because of his entire lack of beauty, had been rather an outcast. For some mysterious reason, perhaps because he felt a bond between himself and the gruff, stockily built, red-faced stranger, who seemed to have little to say to his fellow beings, Pard promptly adopted Webb, following him about with dog-patience and making a warm, soft footrest of himself, while Webb ate. All of which Webb paid little attention to at the time. He was on his way again, half a mile from the dry farm, when a despair-ridden, plaintive little bark drew his attention. Looking back, he saw a dust-colored, soot-streaked puppy, obviously on his last legs. The puppy dragged himself valiantly to Webb's feet and ran his little tongue over Webb's worn boots. Webb picked him up and looked him over critically.

"You're as ugly a specimen as I ever see," was his verdict, "but I'll miss my guess if you ain't got the makin's of a good sheep dog in you."

He carried the puppy back to the cabin and exchanged a few words with the squatter. A month later, on his return from his vacation, Webb stopped again at the cabin, and when he left, he carried the puppy with him, down through the hole in the rimrock to the valley below. From that time on, the two were inseparable. For awhile Pard saw him from a canvas bag on the back of a pack horse, while Webb and the sheep trailed up out of the valley and across the prairie desert to the far-away mountains. When Pard was a year old he had amply justified his master's prophecy that he had "the makings of a sheep dog in him," and as time went on he became almost as valued and pampered an employee of the Elsworth Sheep Company as was George Webb himself.

Old age was overtaking Pard and he was beginning to have rheumatism and stiffen in his joints after a hard trip, when Webb stopped on a summer's day to leave him at the Headquarter Camp for a week's rest. Mr. Elsworth was entertaining some eastern relatives and friends at the Headquarter Camp, and the guests made much of Pard. Webb looked the camp over critically and left the dog, with detailed directions regarding his feeding, in the care of Hilary Marshall, Old Man Elsworth's sixteen-year-old granddaughter. Fully aware of the honor and delighted with the trust, Hilary made painstaking notes of Webb's instructions, but a week later she greeted the sheep herder with a worried pucker between her pretty eyes and an unfavorable report.

"He won't eat anything unless I feed it to him with my fingers!" she wound up disconsolately. "I soaked the biscuit in grease, and I thought I did it just as you told me to."

Webb asked a few questions, and shook his head.

"There don't seem to be anything the matter with him, though I thought he looked a little thin," he said. "S'pose after supper, you fix the stuff

up just as you've been doing, Miss Hilary, and I'll see if I can find out what's wrong. It probably ain't anything to speak of."

Secretly he thought it probably was a great deal and he wished he had never left his dog in the care of strangers. Throughout supper he showed his uneasiness so plainly that Hilary was glad when the meal was over. He poked a short, hairy forefinger in the pan of grease-soaked biscuit she presented for his inspection after supper and grudgingly admitted that it "seemed to be all right."

Pard was waiting for them at the kitchen door and followed them sedately down the path past the woodshed and log storehouse of the deserted homestead that the Elsworth Sheep Company had leased for a summer headquarter and supply camp. The dog still was not handsome and the thick head and heavy body, streaked with an ugly mixture of black and yellowish brown, bore no claim to the strains of the thoroughbred. But when he thrust his nose against the hand of the man, there was a look in his soft brown eyes that was transforming.

For a moment Hilary paused, her

through the willows to a singing little mountain creek. There, in a tangle of grass and wild plants, she found a tin plate and rinsed it carefully in the creek, while Pard stood sedately by. A sudden gleam of understanding flashed in the man's eyes, as he watched her, and the merest trifle of a smile passed quickly over his weather-seamed face.

When the plate met with her approval, Hilary poured the biscuit into it and set it before Pard. The big shepherd dog inspected it gravely, but made no effort to touch it.

"You see!" said Hilary.

Webb chuckled.

"He ain't used to eating out of a plate. That's all, Miss Hilary. You see, we have to train these sheep dogs not to touch anything in a dish or a pan, so we can leave 'em alone in camp and know they won't be nosing into everything."

Enthusiasm shone in Hilary's eyes.

"That's wonderful!" she said impulsively. "But it was dreadfully stupid of me not to guess. I tried everything, except putting it on the ground. I was afraid I had not fixed the biscuit right and yet he seemed to like it when I fed it to him. See?" She held out a piece

of the biscuit, and the dog gulped it down. But though he wagged his tail ingratiatingly, and looked longingly at the plate, he did not offer to touch it.

"Good dog!" Webb said approvingly. He laid one hand on the tawny head and pointed to the food with the

man to the girl and back again, his brown eyes puzzled and questioning. Hilary picked up another biscuit and the dog wagged his tail, but the man stopped her.

"Wait, Miss Hilary! He'll under stand in a minute." He tapped the plate with his finger, and the dog looked down and up again swiftly.

"It's yours, old man. Eat it, sir!" Again the tail wagged. The dog lowered his head and sniffed at the biscuit. Encouraged by his master, he began to eat.

"He's almost human!" the girl cried out.

"The best dog in ten states!" the man agreed emphatically, and his eyes beamed on Hilary. "If I was to tell you the things that dog has done, you wouldn't believe me, ma'am. Why once up in the Sawtooth, I was sick several days—" The reminiscent look in Webb's eyes died, and he flushed ashamed. "No, ma'am, I ain't going to tell a lie in his presence, not about that incident, anyway. I was dead drunk, Miss Hilary, and two thousand sheep I was s'posed to be herding were running wild on the range. That dog, ma'am, that dog there, gathered 'em up and drove 'em to water and back to feed again and kept 'em together for three days. A friend o' mine saw him do it, and we found him on guard when I come to life again. He hadn't had anything to eat for three days, unless he caught a squirrel, which ain't likely," the man's voice grew husky. "But he never held it against me. He was still the good old loving pal he always was. He's getting old," he added regretfully, after a moment's silence, "too old to run sheep. I'll have to find him a boarding place somewhere on a ranch, where they'll take good care of him, and I can see him sometimes."

"Mother would like to buy him for Ned, my little brother," Hilary told him. "She's taken a great fancy to him. But I don't suppose you want to sell him?"

"Sell him?" Webb's thick neck and face flushed apoplectically and seemed to swell out with his emotion. "Sell that dog? I'd sell my soul first!"

It was rumored the next day at Lonebuck Corral, where five sheep outfits had met on their way to fall shipping to count sheep and look for strays, that George Webb had refused an incredible price for his dog Pard. It became the topic of conversation when the men were lounging around the remains of a three o'clock dinner they had spread on a canvas wagon-sheet.

Webb confirmed the rumor with a nod.

"Yep. The boss's daughter Mis' Marshall, offered me a hundred dollars spot cash for him over at the Headquarter Camp. She wanted to take him back East for her little son, Ned. They were out fishing one day, and the kid, he's only eight years old, got separated from the rest of the party and hung himself up on a broken limb on a fallen tree. The snag jabbed through his clothes, and he had to hang there, till Pard went and got some of his folks." He patted the tawny head beside him, and took out his pipe and tobacco.

"Pard's a good old dog," a young camp tender in a rival outfit remarked good-naturedly. "Here, old man, sit up and shake hands!" he commanded.

"He'll eat that kind of talk all day," Webb declared with mild amusement, as Pard obeyed gravely. "He's like us

humans—likes to be patted on the head and bragged up."

"He deserves it. He's done a man's work in this country," another voice declared heartily. "I've heard Old

Continued on Page 18



eyes sweeping the deep amphitheatre of dark pines and the frosty, steel-blue tips of mountains that confronted her. She drew a long breath or two of the cool, pungent, pine-filled air, slowly, as one tastes a delicious drink, and led the way a few paces across the grass, to a spot where an open space had been cut

other. That's your plate, Pard, old fellow. The young lady wants you to eat like white folks, and she's fixed you up a plate of your own. It's yours, old man. Go ahead."

The dog looked doubtfully from the

"Got cold feet on that famous luck of yours," he jeered.

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The Passing of a Pioneer

Manitoba's "Apple King" Comes to the End of a Notable Career Spent in the
Furtherance of Northern Horticulture

ON December 13, Winnipeg received news that A. P. Stevenson, the father of horticulture on the Canadian prairies died that day at Santa Monica, California, to which place he has been accustomed to repair for the past few winters on account of declining health. So passed a man whose name is graven into the history of Manitoba through his achievements in a service chosen without reference to personal gain, but enormously productive of well-being for his countrymen; a service which required all his native Scotch valor and persistence through years of early failure; unrequited and almost unnoticed at first, but towards its close loaded with merited honors.

Alexander P. Stevenson was born at Whins o' Milton, near Stirling, Scotland, in 1854, the first of many sons and daughters. Perhaps this accident of birth determined for him the need of fending for himself at an early age. At all events, he emigrated to Markham, Ont., in the early seventies, where he made the acquaintance of Walter and John Duncan, two other Scotch lads. Together these three took the trail toward the setting sun, coming down the Red River from Fargo, North Dakota, in 1874. The Dominion lands office directed them—fortunate circumstance—to the country south of the present town of Carman. For here is to be found one of the most favored spots in Western Canada for the work which brought Stevenson his fame.

The danger and adventure of those early pioneering days have been well told elsewhere. To Stevenson's lot fell more than the usual share. Marauding Indians, locust plagues, a disastrous fire which consumed everything where the bare essentials of civilized living were dearly treasured—these and other difficulties had to be weathered. In 1878, "Sandy" Stevenson, as he was known to his intimates, entered into a life partnership with the only daughter of James Campbell whose homestead spanned the Boyne River, close to the present townsite of Carman, and those who have sat in the family circle declare her to have been indispensable in the success which afterward came to Pine Grove Nursery. To raise six children and help attend to the business of farm and garden, particularly during the months when her husband was away in the service of the Dominion Forestry Branch, is a record of which to be proud and for which much pluck and endurance is required.

The late Mr. Stevenson, though always a keen politician—Scotch Presbyterian and a Grit—did not take any active leadership in politics. But there was always a good school in the locality of his homestead and he was one of the first trustees. After his horticultural successes won him fame, he was always a prominent figure at meetings of the various societies which brought together men bound by that tie of interest. He was one of four pioneers selected for distinction at the graduation exercises of the Manitoba Agricultural College in 1922.

Frequent Guide Contributor

Since The Guide was first established, Mr. Stevenson has most generously contributed of his time and special knowledge. It is only a matter of a few weeks—just before his departure for California—that his massive frame, but little touched by time, as far as the eye could discern, filled the armchair across from the editorial desk, and in his speech, "deliberate, broad and Doric," passed upon the plans of The Guide for the advancement of the work to which he had devoted his life. In the lines of that mouth was wrought the character that goes with accomplishment like his was. The black eyes beneath their dark thatch held you with their level, friendly glance, but withal betrayed their own secret of a sly humor suppressed that occasionally broke bounds and must have laughed away defeats in pioneering days which would have broken men of smaller faith.

The prairie has lost one of its most loyal believers; no other one man has done more to add to the permanency of

prairie homes. To few men, whose lives are cast in the humble ways of the farmer, is it given to see with such clearness, to fight as stoutly, so to contrive in defeat, and to win through to such wide recognition as fell to the lot of Mr. Stevenson. From a technical standpoint there is no one to replace him. He is survived by four daughters and two sons, the former all living in Winnipeg, and the latter still conducting the nursery near Morden.

Thanks to W. R. Leslie, of the Dominion Experiment Station at the latter point, The Guide is enabled to reprint herewith one of the last compositions from the pen of Mr. Stevenson. It is a summary of his horticultural work. Its modesty, candor and innocent humor are characteristic:

"Forty-eight years ago I planted out my first fruit trees in Manitoba. These were all of the old standard Eastern-grown varieties, and were duly planted in the fall of the year, following the Eastern method. Needless to say, every tree was dead the following spring. Many other trials followed with Eastern-grown trees with the usual result—a nice brush pile in the spring.

"It was rather discouraging work. Finally in 1884 I secured six Transcendent apple trees from Crookston, Minnesota. These were all carefully planted in spring. (Was learning something by this time). In due time these trees bloomed out profusely, but so early in the season that the frost killed the blossoms every year, till finally a great idea formed in my mind that if the trees were mulched in winter when the frost was deep in the ground, the blooming would be retarded in spring until after the frost and all would be well. This idea was duly carried out, but notwithstanding, the trees partially leafed out and then stopped. I kept the mulch on until the end of May, but the trees were all dead—starved to death. Never repeated this experiment again you may depend.

Budd's Ironclad Fruits

"In 1890 received from Professor Budd, of Ames, Iowa Agricultural College, a large consignment of hardy Russian tree fruits. These varieties of fruits had been collected in Northern Russia by Professor Budd himself during his two years' travels in that country. From those varieties we date our success. In due time the trees began to bear. In all, 40 varieties of the Russian apples lived to bear fruit. These, together with 12 varieties of named American and other seedlings, constitute the total of varieties of the large apples that have fruited on Pine Grove Nursery, out of a total of 230 varieties planted.

"Out of the total fruited, about 20 varieties have been propagated, the balance all reaching the ever-growing brush pile.

"Twenty-five varieties of crabapples have been tried out. Seven varieties have been selected, out of the total as being most suitable for our conditions.

"Sixty-five varieties of plums have been planted and tried out, but only about nine have proved worthy of propagation on our grounds.

"Twenty-one named varieties of cherries have been tried, principally Russian varieties, but only two lived long enough to bear a few specimens of fruit. These were the Vladimir and Shubianca varieties. Second generation seedlings of those are bearing now, with fruit of wide degrees of quality and size, but quite hardy in tree or bush.

"Twelve varieties of pears have been tried, but with rather poor success. The only thing of promise is a variety from the Pacific Coast regions of Siberia. The trees are hardy so far as tried with us. The fruit is reported to be small. It will perhaps be better than no pear at all. We have also a number of Hansen's cross-bred pears of good promise of better fruit than the above. None have yet fruited on Pine Grove Nursery.

"Ten varieties of grapes have been tried. Only two varieties bore fruit, that is, Moor's Early and Beta. The



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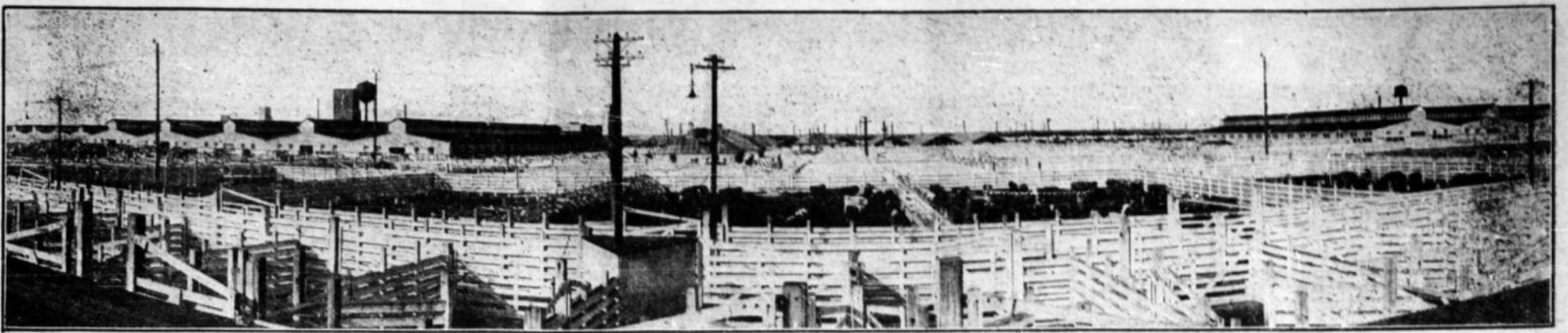
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first mentioned ripened its fruit too late in the season to be of any value here. The Beta is with us yet and gives fair crops of medium-sized fruit of fair quality. We find it worthy of propagation.

"Within the last 16 years a new race of fruits have come into existence. I have reference to Hansen's Hybrids. Fifteen years ago we planted out our first trees of those new creations and from year to year have been adding to the list. Sixty-six of these Hybrids have been planted up to the present time. Of 22 varieties of these, 11 varieties have fruited with a greater or less degree of success. Grown in the bush form we have had fair crops on five varieties, the fruit being of good size and quality.

"In concluding these few rambling notes, I would say that the cause of many of our failures in the early years of our efforts to grow fruit in this province was the total lack of any information on the subject of fruit growing. I could get no advice from anybody as no one evidently had travelled the road before, so experience was the only guide in the work, and this was gained only at the expense of considerable time and money, but the pleasure of overcoming difficulties was all the reward I wished. In this work the happiest hours of my life have been spent."

In the state of North Dakota it has been calculated that the cost of county agents amounts on an average to 31 cents per quarter-section. In South Dakota, if every agent were to be dispensed with the immediate saving in taxes would be 49 cents per quarter-section.



A panoramic view of the Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man.

Minnesota Shippers Set Pace

JUST how far have we in Western Canada got with our livestock marketing problem? Co-operative shipping commenced in 1913 has made fair headway, reducing, where it is practiced, the cost of getting farm stock to market. But the feeling is growing that we have only taken the first step in the business of eliminating unnecessary middlemen's profits. The main job—the procedure of passing the stock from the ownership of the farmer to the consumer—is still conducted in much the same way as it was a dozen years ago when the popular conception of an intelligent farmer's purpose in life was "to make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before," and not to be too touchy if someone else got both of the new blades. This old-fashioned view was challenged by a group of Minnesota farmers' leaders a few years ago. They had some ideas on the subject of marketing livestock which they put into effect; just how satisfactorily it is the intention of this story to show.

First let it be explained that the State of Minnesota is one of the foremost in the American Union with respect to the growth of co-operative shipping. There are about 650 local associations in the state composed of farmers wedded to the idea of common action in getting stuff to the stock yards and it was no very great step for them to combine to carry co-operation a step further. Several years ago conditions about the South St. Paul stock yards were not satisfactory and they formed a state shippers' association to press for remedies. Some successes attended their efforts. The same may be said of the bear in the fable, that demolished the bee hive, but had to run to the end of the forest before he felt free to lick his one swollen, sweetened paw. The state shippers' association drew fire. The livestock exchange preferred to fight rather than conform to the regulations of the Railway and Warehouse Commission which ordered the fulfillment of certain of the shippers' requests. A court decision handed down May 18, 1921, convinced the shippers that their only course was to go into business for themselves.

Active Participation Necessary

Accordingly the formation of the Central Co-operative Commission Company was begun. By June canvassers were in the field. On August 8 the new company opened its doors for business. By that time about 300 locals had bought 371 shares in the new company, each share representing \$50 in capital. It is interesting to note these preliminaries were so idly and efficiently executed that the for capital and organization of the company totalled from 30 to 40 cents shipper.

The general understanding was that the commission firm was to be accorded same treatment as any other new petitioner might expect. But the management had its ear to the ground. It covered in detail the plans of the boycott which was to be put into force against the farmers' company as soon as commenced operations. The late W. A. McKerrow, the first manager, and his associates were doughty scrappers. They knew how to play that game too, if it was to be demanded of them. They remained out of the exchange, drew up a scale of charges to shippers, \$4.00 per car less than was charged by commission agencies then existing, and conducted business according to "market

Co-operative Commission Company Made Possible by Successful Local Shipping Associations--- By P. M. Abel

etiquette" of their own designing which took into account the patrons' requirements.

A Record of Success

What were the fruits of such audacity? For six months they were shunned like carrion by every member of the exchange, which means every other trader on the market. Since that time the boycott has gradually lessened in severity, but to this day speculators never enter their alleys and only order buyers come to them for certain classes of stock. I asked Mr. Montgomery, the present manager, how the packers used them and he assured me that from the first they had played the game fairly. They took care of the killing cattle that came in, but the Central Co-operative had to squirm for a while to find an outlet for feeders as the usual channels were closed due to their isolation by the exchange boycott.

From the first the new company decided to sell to patrons out of their own alley, charging no commission for cattle going out. This service to buyers attracted trade, but the supply of and demand for feeders within the narrow wall erected by the boycott was rarely the same on any one day. Consequently the company adopted and to this day follows the practice of buying feeders outright when there is an insufficient country demand to absorb the supply. On the day of my visit there were 500 feeder cattle in the company's pool.

One unlooked for advantage to producers from the establishment of this pool is that on days of excessive run the farmers' company is able to keep packers from buying feeder cattle at sacrifice

prices, an incident not uncommon on most western markets. The company has been obliged to create for itself a very wide market for unfinished cattle, and as the result of its efforts in this direction it may be safely said that it distributes cattle over a wider area than any other commission company on the continent operating from any single stock yards. Mr. Montgomery freely admitted that the feeder business had lost money, chiefly because the company paid too much for stock bought in to protect the market for sellers, but the service to shippers is appreciated, a fact that can be verified by the proportion of stockers and feeders consigned to them.

Finances

Is the company in a strong financial position? Beyond all expectation! Out of the first five months' operations under the duress of the boycott, charging shippers nearly 20 per cent. less than the 35 active firms in the exchange, the association paid its eight per cent. stock dividend fixed as the maximum by law, and a patronage dividend amounting to approximately 25 per cent. of the receipts. These facts impressed the exchange, for on January all its firms reduced their commission charges by two dollars a car all round, still remaining two dollars higher than the Co-operative. The present scale of charges now stands as follows:

	Central Co-operative	Exchange Firms
Cattle	\$18	\$20
Hogs	12	14
Mixed cars	20	22

Hog Grading Threshed Out

Contentious Subject Debated in Lively Session of Western Canada Livestock Union After Address by A. A. McMillan

THE importance attached to the recommendations of the Western Canada Livestock Union gain weight every year as convention after convention surpasses its predecessor in the thoroughness of the discussion and the interchange of expert knowledge on the current problems of the stockraiser. If it is possible to pick one of these spirited debates out from among the others as being the best of the session held in Brandon in December, it was the one on swine grading.

The subject was opened by A. A. McMillan, chief of the Sheep and Swine Division, Livestock Branch, Ottawa, who is the officer in charge of hog grading. Mr. McMillan related the steps which led up to the adoption of the government policy from the time of the joint meeting of the trade and producers' representatives in November, 1921. From the figures turned in by the hog graders, said he, it is apparent that Canadian hogs have deteriorated even more than was believed. The percentage of selects on the various markets was given as follows: Edmonton and Calgary, less than five per cent.; Winnipeg, slightly less than ten per cent.; Toronto, between 35 to 40 per cent.; Montreal, 15 per cent. on one yard and 25 per cent. on the other.

The difficulties in working out a uniform plan that would serve the needs in every province without conflicting with local peculiarities were hard to overcome. For instance, hog grading is not an issue at all in British Columbia as all the animals sold are light weights, all consumed locally as fresh pork. The coast province is obliged to draw heavily from the prairies to satisfy its local demand. In Ontario 60 per cent. of the hogs are sold direct to packing plants and do not go through terminal stock yards. The practice of direct shipment has been discouraged in the West because it tends to destroy competition among buyers. Quebec markets large numbers of shop hogs suitable mainly for home consumption. In the Maritimes, hogs are for the most part killed on the farm and sold dressed.

Packers Say Grading Too Lax

Mr. McMillan stated that packers had complained that grading was not close enough. He had been called in as a referee where it was alleged that the grading was 25 per cent. too high. On the other hand he was aware of the disappointment to producers, but thought that some people were over-emphasizing

Continued on Page 11

Out of the first ten months' business in 1922 (up to the time of my visit early in November) they had stowed away a net profit of \$90,000. This was made out of 12,145 cars of stock, roughly one-quarter of all that came on the market to be divided between 36 firms—more than three times as much as the nearest competitor. This figures out at about \$7.00 per car profit to be paid back mostly as patronage dividends and the remainder as stock dividend (all to producers), and \$2.00 additional saved as commission on every car. To this should properly be added the fact that on some days the company has been able to influence the price of hogs materially by controlling the largest block, often one-third, of the day's total receipts.

Out of the first patronage dividend returnable to non-shareholders, the price of one share is retained, so that 400 local associations are now tied up to the Central Co-operative Commission Company. The Central Co-operative is now serving about 75,000 farmers.

No Contract

The Central Co-operative Commission Company does not bind its constituent locals by contract to deliver all or any portion of their livestock to its alleys. The company loses some stuff on this account admittedly, but perhaps it feels its compensations. Shippers who do feel that their own company is getting the last dollar out of stock consigned by them are free to try their luck elsewhere. They usually come back—the company seems to profit by the comparison. For they have always followed the policy of sparing no expense in order to maintain the best selling organization on the market. On the other hand, the company spent \$10,000 in extension work last year which would have been saved if its volume of business was secured by contract. "It shouldn't be necessary," said Mr. Montgomery, "to have to send out speakers to prove to farmers that their own company deserve their business." Nevertheless, he anticipates continuing disbursements on a considerable scale to keep the work of the company before the people.

The Central Co-operative Commission is not to be confused with another producers' company operating on the same yards, the Equity Company, a subsidiary of the large grain company of the same name operating in the State of Minnesota. This latter company have never paid a patronage dividend and to that extent are not truly co-operative. The relations between the two companies are mutually agreeable except that the Equity is a member of the exchange and bound by its rules.

The "Committee of 15" called together by President Howard of the American Farm Bureau Federation to devise a producers' livestock marketing scheme, established, in 1922, co-operative commission companies modelled after the Central Co-operative Company at seven leading American stock yards. None of them promises to achieve the same degree of success as the prototype. The difference lies in this, that the Minnesota organization has within its territory several hundred well-established local co-operative associations whose general support assures the success of the commission agency. At the other points local co-operative shipping is not so well established and the commission firms have not much to lean upon except the moral support of the farm bureau organization.



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Expenditure to Date Over \$20,000,000—Ninety
Miles of Track Yet to Lay

THE extended discussion on the present and the future of the Canadian National Railways seems to have given an opportunity to those interests in Eastern Canada which are particularly concerned about maintaining the commercial supremacy of Montreal to revive opposition to the completion of The Hudson Bay Railway. There have been, moreover, some disquieting reports about the attitude of the government at Ottawa, and there is looming up the possibility of a wrecking of the project under the plea of financial difficulties.

According to the report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics there had been spent on The Hudson Bay Railway, up to December 31, 1920, the sum of \$20,589,406, which includes terminals at Port Nelson. From The Pas to Port Nelson, which was selected as the terminus for the railway by the Borden government in 1913, is 420 miles and rails have been laid over 334 miles. Of this trackage 214 miles are reported as operating, though the operating does not amount to much. It is estimated that the line could be finished for about \$2,000,000, but that does not include the capital necessary for harbor development, the construction of terminal elevators and other commercial facilities. At the present time there is a mass of material, rails, fastenings, ties and lumber lying between mileage 214 and 334 intended for construction between mileage 334 and the terminus, and it appears to be the intention of the government to use this material elsewhere, pending decision on the question as to whether the road has ever to be completed or not. The material will undoubtedly deteriorate if left exposed, but it is also probably felt that if it is out of the way it will be easier to plead poverty as an excuse for not going on with the work.

Early Schemes

This is not the only railway project with a terminus on the Hudson Bay, it being proposed to push the Temiscaming and Northern Ontario railway, an Ontario government road, on to a point on James Bay. A western road to the Bay has been under consideration for nearly half a century, and, as far back as 1880, charters were granted to two companies which were afterwards amalgamated into the Winnipeg and Hudson Bay Railway Company. Parliament voted the company 6,400 acres per mile in Manitoba, and 12,800 in the territories as a free grant, but despite this and a subsequent subvention of \$80,000 a year for 20 years, the company was unable to raise the necessary capital. Later the Mackenzie and Mann Company tackled the job. They built about 320 miles of road which landed them about 150 miles nearer the Bay than they were when they started, but they applied their charter rights to the road and gathered in the \$80,000 a year subvention and 2,180,920 acres of land. In 1906 their line was extended from the Hudson Bay Junction to The Pas.

Gets Into Politics

In 1908 the Liberal government promised, if returned to power, to construct a line from The Pas to either Port Nelson or Port Churchill on Hudson Bay. In 1909 money was voted for surveys and a \$276,000 contract was let between Mackenzie and Mann and the Canadian Foundry Company for the construction of the bridge over the Saskatchewan at The Pas. In the first session after the Liberal government was defeated, complaint was made in the House of Commons that only two abutments and three piers had been built in the two seasons following the letting of the contracts. Just before the general election of 1911, the Laurier government let a contract for \$2,000,000 for construction of the road.

The Terminal Controversy

The first thing the Borden government did in 1911 was to hold up work on the railroad and the controversy on the respective merits of Port Nelson and Port Churchill as the terminus for the road began all over again. In 1912 the government settled upon Port Nelson, giving as reasons for the decision that it was the shorter route and that to reach Port Churchill it would be necessary to build over 70 miles of muskeg, an expensive, if not an altogether impossible feat of

engineering. It was estimated that the cost of the road to Nelson from The Pas would be about \$9,000,000, and to Churchill about \$11,350,000. Shops and port work at Port Nelson were figured at approximately \$12,500,000, making the total for that route and terminus \$21,500,000, while the shops and port work at Port Churchill were estimated at \$14,500,000, making a total of \$25,850,000 for that route and terminus. These figures include two 4,000,000-bushel terminal elevators. Over \$6,000,000 have already been spent in developing Port Nelson, and it is still an open question whether or not it can be made a safe and accessible port.

Drayton-Acworth Report

In 1913 some vessels with supplies for Port Nelson met with disaster and the latent opposition to the Hudson Bay Railway became once more articulate. Then came the war and the financial question was pushed to the front. It was urged that construction be stopped until after the war and the opponents of the project found themselves fortified in their opposition by the Drayton-Acworth report on Canadian railways. The report, in its reference to the Hudson Bay Railway, said:

"We understand that construction work on the Hudson Bay line has been suspended. We think that the work should not in any case be recommenced till more urgent needs have been met and money is more easily procurable. And if work on the line is begun again, we think it should be done in the most economical manner possible, and only up to the standard of a local line, bearing in mind, that it cannot be expected for many years to come to be self-supporting. Considering the small advantage in rail mileage from the grain growing areas, which the Hudson Bay possesses over the existing routes to Port Arthur, and that for many districts it possesses no advantage at all; considering, further, the short and uncertain period of navigation in the Bay, and that grain consigned to Port Nelson will consequently always be liable to be detained there for nine months till navigation is again opened; considering that higher ocean freight rates may be expected to absorb, if not more than absorb, any possible saving in rail rates, we cannot believe that this route will ever secure any serious share in the export trade. Still less can we think that it will handle an import business. Unless considerable mineral wealth should be discovered in the territory which this line will open up, it must, we fear, continue to be almost indefinitely a burden upon the people of Canada. And everything that can be done should be done to make this burden as small as possible."

Senate Committee's Report

Although in 1917 Parliament voted \$3,000,000, and in 1918, \$1,000,000 for the road, active work had practically stopped by 1918, and in 1920, the minister of railways stated that nothing would be done that year. Nor has anything been done since and the effort needed to get the National railways on to a sound basis seems likely to be the paramount excuse for suspending work on the Hudson Bay railway for an indefinite period.

Western people, however, are not inclined to let the matter drop so easily. It is true the financial situation has to be taken into consideration, and it may delay completion of the work, but the report of the senate committee appointed in 1920 to consider the project is the justification of the demand of the West that the road be completed and brought into operation at the earliest possible date. The senate committee found:

1. That the Hudson Bay route is feasible and may in time be profitable.
2. That the season of navigation under present conditions is at least four months in length and may by reason of improvements in aids to navigation be considerably increased.
3. That in the opinion of this committee sufficient care was not taken in the selection of Nelson as the terminus of the railway and that the government should not make further important expenditures upon this port without first making a new and thorough examination into the relative merits of Churchill and Nelson as a terminus of the railroad.
4. That the waters of the strait and

rivers tributary to the Bay teem with fish and valuable marine animals. The Bay itself is probably equally as valuable.

5. That the mines already discovered in the Hudson Bay district are of sufficient number and richness to indicate the existence of great potential mineral wealth.

6. That encouragement should be given to the cultivation of the reindeer and musk ox.

West Pays The Cost

The feasibility of the Hudson Bay route has been a subject of controversy for half a century, and there will continue to be differences of opinion on it until the matter is definitely settled by experience. To the people of the West it means an average shortening of the route to European markets of 1,000 miles, with a corresponding reduction in the cost of the transportation both of the things the West has to sell and the things it takes in exchange for what it sells. There has been much speculation on such lowered cost, but here again the question is one

which waits upon experience for an answer. Nor is completion of the road to be decided by simple reference to present financial conditions. When the project first entered the sphere of the practical, lands were set aside to be sold for the raising of the necessary capital. The government has sold such land to the value of \$28,000,000, and has received in cash \$13,000,000. Actual expenditure on the road has been slightly over \$20,500,000, so that the actual amount taken out of the public treasury for the road has been about \$7,500,000, and that is simply an advance which will be repaid by land receipts. The West has, in fact, itself paid 65 per cent. of the expenditure on the road, and will pay it all in time if due care and economy be exercised in completing the work. The Hudson Bay railway, it needs to be emphasized, has not, except to the amount of the advances of \$7,500,000, been a charge upon the people as taxpayers, and it will not become such a charge unless the actual cost far exceed the estimated cost.

Vancouver to Europe

Grain Shipped to Liverpool, via Vancouver, at a Saving of 10 cents a Bushel Transportation Cost

WHEN the Panama Canal was being built a great deal was said about the advantages that were to accrue to ports on the Pacific through the shortening of the route to Europe. Not so much has been heard since the opening of the canal, but wide-awake people in Vancouver are now pressing the claims of that city as a port to serve the whole of Western Canada. The West has become so used to the one-way route to Europe, via Montreal, that it comes as something of a surprise to realise that transportation via Vancouver is, even with present rates, cheaper than via Montreal, from points west of Moose Jaw.

That, at any rate, is the contention of the Vancouver Sun, which backs up its contention with the following data:

"The export rate on grain from Calgary or Edmonton to Vancouver is 15 cents a bushel as against 15½ cents from those points to Fort William. From Fort William to Montreal rates this year averaged 20 cents a bushel, making the cost Calgary to Montreal 35½ cents a bushel. Ocean rates from Montreal have averaged 12 cents a bushel, making the cost of transportation from Calgary to Liverpool, via Montreal, 47½ cents a bushel. From Vancouver to Liverpool the rate is 22 cents a bushel, making the total cost of transporting grain from Calgary to Liverpool via Vancouver 37 cents a bushel. Thus on present rates and in present conditions the saving on the Vancouver route to Liverpool is 10 cents a bushel, quite a consideration to the grain growers of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

"It can be objected that present rates, lake and rail to Montreal, are abnormal and that Atlantic rates are also above normal. Before the war ocean rates from Montreal were only one-half of what they are now, and 20 cents from Fort William

to Montreal is also about double normal rates. Conceding this it is still true that the Pacific route can break even with the Atlantic route even though present rates to Vancouver be maintained. The advocates of the Pacific route, however, claim that present rates, both rail to Vancouver and ocean Vancouver to Liverpool, are unduly high. It is only 640 miles from Calgary to Vancouver and 1,280 from Calgary to Fort William, yet the rail rate is the same to both points. It is also claimed that the ocean rate is high because it is a case of one-way cargoes and that the rate would be less if Vancouver were developed as a port of export and import. Moreover, they point out, Vancouver port is open all the year round and grain could be shipped from that point without the rush that marks the approach of freeze-up of the lakes on the eastern route, and the congestion that takes place practically every year would be avoided by the division of shipments East and West.

"The eastern route has, of course, all the advantages of established institutions and practice. It will undoubtedly take many years, even with the most favorable of conditions, for Vancouver to be in a position to effectively handle the share of the western grain crop which it is ambitious to get. There are a number of questions involved in the question of grain shipping to Europe via Vancouver, besides those of the purely physical handling of the grain, but the country can stand the development of every kind of trading and commercial facilities, and the claims of Vancouver as a port for the Western provinces appear well worth a searching examination. The more outlets and inlets for trade and commerce there are developed the better it will be for the country. The western farmer, at least, cannot afford to overlook a proposition which promises him a better return for his crop."

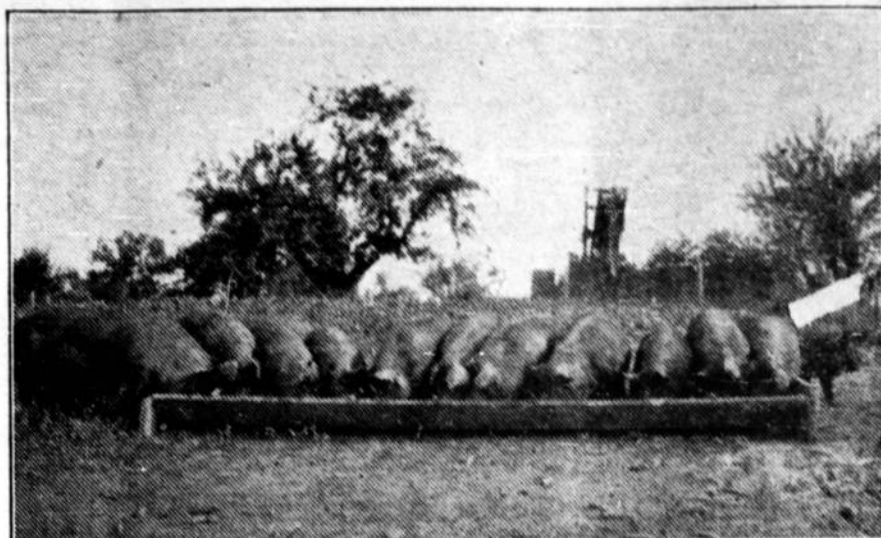
Irish Civilization

With Ireland started out on the path of self-government and the ending of the centuries-old conflict between the sister isles of the United Kingdom, there will be, it is hoped, a new era in the writing of Irish history. Only within very recent time has there been that dispassionate research into early Ireland which is necessary to a correct understanding of Irish history. The prejudices born of bitter conflict are woven into most of the writings on Ireland and the histories of the country are mostly, as was said of Macaulay's History of England, political tracts rather than impartial histories.

Linked with this unfortunate method of writing history there has gone the delusion of race characteristics, that is, that the course of a nation's development is determined by inherent racial qualities of the people, and that the history of Ireland, for example, can be explained by reference to what may be called the "Celticity" of the Irish people. As a plain matter of fact this assumed "Celticity" never existed any more than a pure "Englishism" existed in England. Early Ireland saw many waves of immigration just as early Britain did and from the same sources. There were inhabi-

tants of Ireland as there were of Britain thousands of years before the Romans invaded the latter country and Irish legends take its history back to 2,000 years before the Christian era, and tell of five migrations of people from the east. The Irish people, like the British, are built out of various races which, by the twelfth century, had evolved a common nationality and a common civilization.

The base of this civilization was the tribe, which was divided into several septs. Both the tribe and the sept were what we may call land-owning corporations; they owned the land in trust for the people. Their territory was divided into three parts: that of the tribe was held by the chief; that of the septs was divided among the people for arable purposes and the great common waste or pasture. Like most tribal systems, that of Ireland included men of servile status and slaves. The laws were decrees of the Brehons or judges who, originally, were probably Druidic priests. Over all were the kingdoms of the "fifths," which later were united under the central monarchy of Tara. The essential features of this Irish civilization were, therefore, the absence of private ownership of the land,



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a system of laws originating with the people themselves through their judges, and authority springing directly from the people and resting on custom and consent.

It was this system which came into conflict with the British feudal system, and Roman law, in the twelfth century. Private ownership of land came into conflict with communal ownership, centralized authority with decentralized authority and law originating with the people with law created by a privileged law-making class. Into this conflict there came in the sixteenth century the effort to uproot the national church. The Irish church had an independent origin and its missionaries went out from its schools and monasteries to every part of Europe. The Tudors carried the Reformation into Ireland, in the way that they did everything in Ireland, and added fuel to the flames of racial hatred. In the conflicts thus set up lies the explanation of all the distressful relations of eight centuries between the British and the Irish.

It is an interesting but somewhat futile speculation as to what would have happened had Ireland been left undisturbed to work out her own salvation. Except for a few years in the eighteenth century, she has known no freedom since the twelfth. Now she has the long sought for freedom and the future is her own. True, she is not united, but with all their sectional differences the Irish are one people and face the same problems. In that fact lies the hope for a reconciliation which will make Ireland once more a united nation.—J. T. Hull.

Every year thousands of dollars are lost to owners of horned herds of cattle; directly, through lack of that even temperament in the herd so necessary to economical production and an equal chance for every animal, and indirectly, through the cut in market price levied on bruised and torn cattle.

Hog Grading Threshed Out

Continued from Page 9

the effects of such disappointment, because the department had orders for every suitable type bacon boar it could lay its hands on, evidence that farmers intended to persist in the face of discouragement.

The speaker estimated the benefits which would accrue from strict adherence to the policy of grading. One packer who engaged principally in the domestic trade told him that he did not care if he never saw a thick, smooth hog again, for while they cut up well for domestic purposes a select hog cut up much better for the same use. Mr. McMillan admitted that some packers whose purchases of select hogs approximated only five per cent. of their total purchase were turning out a product the bulk of which were Wiltshire sides, but declared that while they continued to turn out such an uneven finished article they could not get the price, regardless of what they labelled it.

Mr. McMillan was opposed to any relaxation in the strictness of the grading, as he felt that in order to compete satisfactorily with the Danes in the British market it would be necessary to have in force a classification no less severe than that self-imposed by the Danish farmers.

The usefulness of boys' and girls' clubs as an educative factor was touched upon. Youngsters have had their hogs graded exceptionally high and stock from points at which club work had been conducted had received higher than the average market grading.

Shrinkage caused by extra handling was discussed. In Mr. McMillan's opinion this would decrease as better physical faculties were installed in the stock yards and as the number of selects increased, thereby reducing the number of separate weighings. Owing to lack of uniformity cases were cited in which two co-operative

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loads of 130 and 66 hogs required 66 and 25 weighings respectively. The department had hoped that co-operative managers would grade before the hogs left initial shipping points, but found that they were reluctant or unqualified to undertake it. If those in charge of co-operative shipments could be induced to grade at home, the amount of sorting and consequently the shrinkage would be reduced. Automatic scales are now being installed which would punch weights, grades and price on scale tickets. The use of ear tags now being distributed by the department is yet another scheme to facilitate sorting and thereby to reduce the amount of milling to which the pigs are subjected.

Discussion Full of Meat

The discussion which this precipitated constituted one of the best impromptu debates on the records of the association. Some of the delegates, whose opinions are rated highly, had come to the convention prepared to sustain the case against hog grading. The government policy was defended with equal vigor by stockmen, prominent officials and others in the trade.

W. D. Lyon, Aberdeen-Angus breeder, Deveron, Sask., opened the discussion by calling attention to the widespread disappointment arising out of the fact that such a low percentage of hogs of western stock yards had been graded as select. The financial loss to farmers since grading was put into effect, in the estimation of Mr. Lyon, had reached an enormous aggregate.

W. C. McKillican, Brandon Experimental Farm, stated that he had formerly supported hog grading, but was now opposed to it because too high a standard had been set; too many men who had grown prize-winning bacon hogs were unable to get more than a small percentage of their shipments in as selects; the net result would be to discourage all pig raising instead of to encourage improving bacon type. The Brandon farm shipped 11 pure-bred Yorkshires to Winnipeg, at least eight of which, it was expected, would make the select grade. Only three were passed. If this was the experience of a public institution specializing on better production with the government purse behind it, the ordinary farmer would feel that it was hopelessly beyond his means.

F. J. Collyer, director of the U.G.G. and Aberdeen-Angus breeder, thought that in framing and administering the regulations and in the explanation given by the federal department representative there had been too much talk of what the packers would and would not stand for. "Were there not," he asked, "some things that the producer would and would not stand for, and should they not be taken into equal account?"

S. G. Carlyle, Alberta livestock commissioner, stated that his department had co-operated with the federal authorities in launching the bacon hog campaign, but that the severity of the grading had had a most disheartening effect. He said that it would be tremendously difficult to go back to Alberta farmers to ask for their renewed effort, even in districts like the Peace River, which was enthusiastic about bacon hogs until they received the setback from hog grading, unless some relaxation of the present severe regulations could be promised.

Relieved Tension

Ole Olafson, a prominent Saskatchewan stock-grower with a well-developed sense of humor, showed the need of proper feeding as well as breeding in the production of selects. He had received the select grade on 15 pigs out of 20. These pigs were obtained from Mr. McKillican and the pupil's superior performance to that of the master was clearly due to his generous use of dairy by-products in the ration. Mr. Olafson disagreed with the logic of a previous speaker's comment about the drop of one cent on the hog market on the day that grading went into effect so as to keep the price of selects the same as formerly and to get the bulk of the hogs cheaper. Mr. Olafson thought this was one of the normal market fluctuations offset a few days later by a commensurate rise.

Mr. Learmonth, speaking for the Saskatchewan Swine Breeders' Association, thought that the present arrangement gave the packers good excuse for raising the retail price of pork while still buying the bulk of their hogs as thick smooths at the old price. Miss Hind, of the Free Press, stated that in her opinion the

packers were defeating the aim of hog grading by being allowed to sell as select bacon overseas the product of sub-standard hogs bought as thick smooths.

Prof. Wood, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, pointed out the differences in type within the Yorkshire breed. His department had shipped pure-bred Yorkshires of the proper market weight to the stock yards knowing that they would not be graded as selects and they were not disappointed. Some Yorkshires approached closely enough to the American type to keep them out of the select class. A. C. McPhail, a well-known Yorkshire breeder, elaborated on this, instancing the fact that he won first prize for bacon hogs and for thick smooths with two different pens of Yorks at the Brandon Winter Fair.

Is Grading Well Done?

F. H. Auld, deputy minister of agriculture, Saskatchewan, spoke of the very human tendency for everyone to expect all that was going and if they failed of getting the ten per cent. premium, the natural inclination to join in the general disapproval. Viewing the extra cost of producing selects, he wondered if the men growing thick smooths were not as well off from the standpoint of profit. To him it was a question entirely summed up in this: "Is the present classification fair and is the grading being well done?"

H. A. Craig, deputy minister of agriculture, Alberta, thought that during this period of transition the classification could be well made a little more liberal. Kenneth McGregor spoke briefly in favor of carcass grading.

H. S. Arkell, Dominion livestock commissioner, made a notable contribution to the debate. In his opinion hostility was not as marked as a few weeks ago. The public is cooling off. The storm which the department knew they would have to weather was no new experience to them. They had been through it before with eggs and wool, and in both cases the principle of the highest price for the highest quality had won out. Grading, moreover, had enabled us to discover some of our mistakes in production. Compared with grain prices, there was, he said, profit in thick smooths. He thought that we had a lot to learn about feeding to obtain the highest grade. No man could turn a bunch of pigs on a self-feeder and expect them to pass the test. The high percentage of pigs from boys' and girls' clubs which make the grade demonstrated that it could be done. He made the important announcement that the department aimed to put carcass grading into effect as soon as the facts upon which to take action could be unearthed and the men capable of handling the work be trained.

Board Member Speaks

Guy Herbert, Medicine Hat, Alta., vice-president of the W.C.L.U. and western representative on the joint hog production board charged with the formulation of the hog grading policy, said that the board was now convinced that they had launched the scheme with too little preparatory education of the public along certain lines. Too much had been said in their propaganda about breeding and too little about feeding. In one sense we were expecting too much. It would not be possible to change over into select bacon production over night. It would take years of hard work.

A first resolution asking for alteration in the application for hog grading was withdrawn, because it was judged, after a few remarks by Dr. Grisdale, federal deputy minister of agriculture, that the average stockmen might interpret it to mean that this most important aggregation of livestock men refused to endorse the policy further. A second resolution was passed urging the federal department to establish carcass grading.

Beware of Nails in the Manger

Many farmers and stock keepers are careless in allowing bits of metal, nails, wire, etc., to get into the manger trough and pails where the cows and calves feed. Cattle are voracious feeders and take up their feed in large mouthfuls, chewing it but little and swallowing it wholesale. Hence nails, pins, small pieces of wire and such like are quite likely to be taken up with the feed and pass into the stomach or lodge at some point along the channel.

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every movement of the animal or organ drives it a little farther in the direction of least resistance, and the result is that a long line of inflammation and festering is set up in the suffering animal. A bad feature of the case is that when a vital organ is reached by the moving piece of metal, death usually follows, and the owner often attributes the loss to some other cause.

The remedy for this loss is for the owner, or caretaker, to be very careful when doing any repair work about the barn or stables, and see that no nails, screws or other pieces of metal are allowed to remain where they will get into the feed manger. It usually happens that when tearing an old shingle roof from the barn or stable, unless much care is taken, more or less nails fall on to the floor below and get into the hay and fodder. The only safe way is to remove all this from the floor at once, and then, when the work is completed, sweep the floor clean. Any piece of galvanized or enamelled metal soon loses its smooth surface after entering the body of a cow, acids act upon the metal, removing the smooth, finished surface and the piece becomes thin, has a more uneven surface, and is sharp and penetrating.

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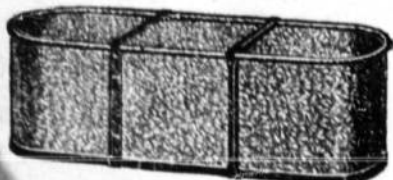
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Won Sweepstakes at Chicago

The Guide is in receipt of a letter from W. A. McLeod, Publicity Commissioner, Regina, which contains the following extract from a letter written by R. O. Wyler, Luseland, Sask. By his



R. O. Wyler
Luseland, Sask.

Mr. Wyler's start, told by himself, is interesting in that it shows that success in this line is open to any man who has the perseverance. Here follows the extract:

"Yours of the 4th instant received, and I wish to thank you very much for your congratulations. I am 34 years old, and was born and raised on a farm in the state of Ohio, and have always been a farmer. I came from Ohio to Western Canada in October, 1911, and settled in the Luseland district in April, 1912, purchasing a half-section on the half-crop-payment plan, on which I am still living, and grew the prize wheat, being E. 4-15-36-25-W. 3rd.

"I got the start in seed selection in 1917, through The Grain Growers' Guide, which gave registered seed as a premium on subscriptions, and made special effort to get the persons receiving it to join the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. This I did and made my first selection in 1917 under the rules of the association, from a plot seeded with 20 lbs. of registered Marquis. In 1918, I made my selection from a plot sown with the seed selected in 1917, and it was from a 30-acre field sown with the progeny of my 1918 selection that I got my sample that won the sweepstakes. One of the main principles I followed in all my head selections was uniformity in all respects. Following are some of the placings won by me with that strain previous to this win at Chicago. Seed Fair, Saskatoon, registered class, 1921, 3rd; 1922, 2nd; Exhibition, Saskatoon, 1922, half bushel, 1st; Chicago, 1920, 24th; 1921, 16th; Luseland Agricultural Fair, 1919, 1st; 1920, 1st; 1921, 2nd; 1922, 1st."

Green Feed

Oats cut for feeding in the sheaf, and known in Western Canada as green feed, a name sanctioned by pioneer usage, has been the mainstay as a winter roughage over most of the prairie provinces. Recent experimentation by cattle feeders has not done much to en-

hance its comparative reputation from the stockman's point of view, but the bulletin just published by Cyril H. Goulden, of the field husbandry department, Saskatoon, re-establishes it from the crop growers' standpoint, which will accord with the judgment of experience. Says Mr. Goulden:

"A number of annual hay crops have been tried out by the field husbandry department, including Sudan grass, millet, winter rye, barley and oats. From the results of these trials to date it appears that the oat crop is superior to the others in both yield and quality of hay produced. Fortunately the same varieties that have given outstanding results as grain crops are equally good for hay. This makes the problem of securing seed a simple one. The normal rate of seeding, two bushels per acre, may be increased where rich, heavy or poorly drained land is used. A finer quality of hay is likely to result. For the drier lands a somewhat lower rate will give the best results. When used as a feed for cattle the oats should be cut when fully developed but quite green. For horses they should be allowed to attain greater maturity, the best time to cut being when the tips of the heads turn yellow.

In Mixtures for Annual Pasture

"One of the best combinations for this purpose is winter rye and oats, sown in the spring at the rate of about one bushel of each per acre. If this combination is not too closely pastured the rye will winter over under favorable conditions and may be pastured again in the spring.

"An excellent pasture mixture for spring consists of a bushel of oats, a bushel of hullless barley, and a half bushel of peas, per acre. If no barley seed is available the quantity of oats may be doubled.

"Oats alone, seeded at the rate of two bushels per acre, makes a fairly good pasture, but a somewhat heavier pasture can be obtained by broadcasting from two to four pounds of rape seed per acre shortly after drilling the oats. The rape should not be used if the pasture is for dairy cattle, as it usually taints the milk.

As a Nurse Crop

"In sowing grasses and clovers it has been found very convenient to use some kind of nurse crop. When these crops are sown in rows for seed production the nurse crop marks out the rows early in the spring and enables the grower to begin cultivating before the weeds become well established. In all cases the nurse crop protects the young and tender plants from high winds, and the stubble remaining in the fall assists in the prevention of soil drifting.

"As nurse crops there is probably very little difference between wheat, oats and barley, as far as the following yields of forage crops are concerned, but oats have one advantage in that they may be removed early for sheaf feed, thus enabling the forage crop to make fair growth before winter sets in."

To this should be added the statement that on the whole those grains are preferred for nurse crops which do not have such a rank growth of leafage



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as oats, for this shades the tiny grass plants and prevents rapid growth.

Selling Wheat and Buying Options

Q.—Will you please inform me how to sell wheat and buy an option in order to hold for higher prices?—W.A.P., Sask.

A.—All that is necessary is to instruct your commission agent to sell your wheat just as he would ordinarily do, but at the same time give him instructions to buy against it whatever quantity of May wheat (or other month) which you wish to purchase. Futures or options can only be bought in even 1,000 bushel lots, and consequently if you have 1,500 bushels of wheat in a car which you are going to sell, you will have to decide whether you are going to buy 1,000 bushels or 2,000 bushels of May wheat.

You will also have to instruct your commission agent to retain a certain amount of margin to protect himself or the broker carrying the trade against the possibility of the market declining after the purchase has been made. Most brokers at the present time are asking for a margin of 20c to 25c per bushel. If you have therefore, a 1,500 bushel car of wheat in store in a terminal elevator, and issue the necessary instructions, your commission agent will sell the actual grain, buy either 1,000 or 2,000 bushels of May or other wheat, and send you the cash proceeds from the sale of your own grain minus the margin of \$200 or \$250 for each 1,000 bushels of May wheat which you have ordered them to purchase. The charge for this service is 1c which covers both the buying and selling of the option.

Approximately 220,000 bushels of wheat left Calgary on December 12, according to returns furnished by the local grain inspector. This is the largest

quantity of wheat that has ever gone forward in any one day in the history of the new route via the coast city and Panama Canal to the United Kingdom and continent.

Another Progressive Switches

Joseph Binette, elected as a Progressive for the constituency of Prescott, Ont., has announced that at the next session of parliament he will cross the floor of the House and take a seat with the Liberals. Recent events in the political field, the resignation of Hon. T. A. Cregar from the leadership of the Progressive party and the dissensions between Premier Drury and leaders of the U.F.O., have, Mr. Binette says, convinced him that the Progressive party is built on sand, and he believes he can serve his constituency better when on the government benches than in the opposition.

The switching of Mr. Binette will make the standing of the parties in the House: Liberals, 118; Progressives, 64; Conservatives, 50; Labor, 2. The government will thus have a majority of two over the other parties combined.

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Live farmers buy, sell and exchange through Guide Classified advts.



One season's growth of Sunbeam raspberries. Taken in October on farm of Seager Wheeler.

Bargain Sale of Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Strawberries, Etc.

Last spring The Grain Growers' Guide made a contract with W. J. Boughen, proprietor of the Valley River Nursery, near Dauphin, Manitoba, for the production of a considerable number of plum trees, apple trees, cherry trees, strawberry plants, raspberry canes, and various other fruits, plants and flowering shrubs. Everything advertised on this page, unless otherwise specified, is being grown in this nursery near Dauphin, 160 miles north of the American boundary line. They are therefore extremely hardy, and with reasonable care should give excellent results in almost every locality throughout the prairie provinces. Planting any of these fruit trees or shrubs or plants is an investment that will not only in most cases pay cash dividends but will give enormous returns in comfort and satisfaction that will go far to help in the building of a real home.

STRAWBERRIES GIVE GOOD RESULTS IN WESTERN CANADA



Strawberry growing in the prairie provinces may be said to have passed the experimental stage. Both the one-crop variety (July bearing) and the Everbearing strawberry are now being grown successfully in all three provinces. As has been said of other kinds of fruit, it is simply a question of selecting the right variety for the district in which it is to be grown and bear its fruit.

PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING—The experience of horticulturists is generally after trying many varieties that the Progressive Everbearing is the best for the West, all things considered. It ripens with the earliest and it is as early as it is possible to get strawberries, but if its blossoms are destroyed by late spring frosts it simply puts out more blossoms and starts in to produce another crop, which the standard July-bearing berries do not do. The Progressive Everbearing does not bear as heavily in the same short season as the standard-bearing variety, but it begins bearing early and continues bearing until freeze-up in the fall. This means a long period during which strawberries are available for the table. Last fall Progressive Everbearing strawberries ripened in Manitoba up until the first week in November. This is the surest fruit prospect in the strawberry line that we know of. Plant in good, rich land, not too heavy, and keep the weeds away by frequent cultivation. Mr. Boughen set out 10,000 of these plants in May, 1922, simply for the purpose of producing plants to supply the demand in the spring of 1923. He picked off the bloom two or three times a week in order to let the strength go into plant-making instead of fruit. However, about the first of August he found himself unable to control the fruit-forming tendency and was forced by pressure of other work to stop plucking the blossoms. The result was he sold \$350 worth of fruit from this patch in addition to supplying two families and hundreds of samples to visitors. The last berries were picked on November 4, and even at that time the plants were covered with partially ripe and green fruit. It is advisable with these plants to pick off the bloom during the first season at least until the middle of July, as it makes the roots stronger and will give better results later. The fruit is of excellent quality.

The Guide does not recommend devoting all your space to Everbearing Strawberries, but would recommend a small patch of them in every garden. The July-bearing varieties will be more profitable for commercial growing, as they give such a large quantity of fruit over a period of a few weeks.

SALE PRICE—25 plants for \$1.50. Postage extra, 15c.
50 plants for \$2.50. Postage extra, 20c.
100 plants for \$4.50. Postage extra, 25c.

No orders accepted for more than 200 plants to any one person.

SENATOR DUNLAP STRAWBERRY (July bearing)—This is one of the finest market berries. It has been well tested and proven to be exceptionally prolific and profitable. One of the best in dry seasons; fruit medium to large; color bright red. Good keeper.

SALE PRICE—25 plants for \$1.00. Postage extra, 15c.
50 plants for \$1.75. Postage extra, 20c.
100 plants for \$3.25. Postage extra, 30c.
200 plants for \$6.00. Postage extra, 50c.

No orders accepted for more than 200 plants to any one person.

DR. BURRELL STRAWBERRY (July bearing)—This strawberry is also thoroughly tested, hardy and a heavy yielder. It is being grown in considerable quantities near Winnipeg and producing fruit equal to any on the market.

SALE PRICE—25 plants for \$1.00. Postage extra, 15c.
50 plants for \$1.75. Postage extra, 20c.
100 plants for \$3.25. Postage extra, 30c.
200 plants for \$6.00. Postage extra, 50c.

No orders accepted for more than 200 plants to any one person.

SEE "IMPORTANT NOTICE" IN CENTRE OF THIS PAGE

HYBRID CHERRIES DO WELL

EXCELLENT PLUMS SUCCESSFULLY GROWN ON THE PRAIRIES

Until the last few years it had been generally believed that nothing better than the native wild plum from the woods would ever be grown in the prairie provinces. This illusion has now been dispelled, and, as a result of years of breeding and selection, we have large, sweet, juicy plums, perfectly hardy in all three prairie provinces. Keen has been the disappointment of many who have brought in plum trees from Eastern Canada or the Eastern States and have had them all winter killed.

Plant breeders have taken the hardy wild plum from our woods as the parent stock and have crossed it with more tender varieties until now there are several varieties grown in this country that compare favorably with the plums grown in the warmer parts of Eastern Canada and the States. All the plum trees offered here are very hardy and grow well in Northern Manitoba without any covering in winter and are fruiting abundantly.

All the plum and apple trees advertised on this page are one year old and will be pruned for planting before being shipped. Horticulturists generally are recommending one-year-old trees as the safest for planting.

Plum trees are not self-fertilizing and consequently must be planted so that there are at least two trees of different varieties in bloom at the same time. For instance, the Sapa and Opata will cross fertilize and the Assiniboine and Mammoth fertilize each other.

OPATA PLUM—This is the best known of Professor N. E. Hansen's hybrid plums. It is a cross of a native sand cherry and Burbank's Gold plum. After nine years' experience with this plum at Valley River, Mr. Boughen last spring planted out for a permanent orchard 500 trees of this and the Sapa variety. The Opata plum is a dark, purplish fruit with a small pit and firm, sweet, greenish flesh, and it will remain on the tree a long time after it is fit to pick. It ripens early in August.

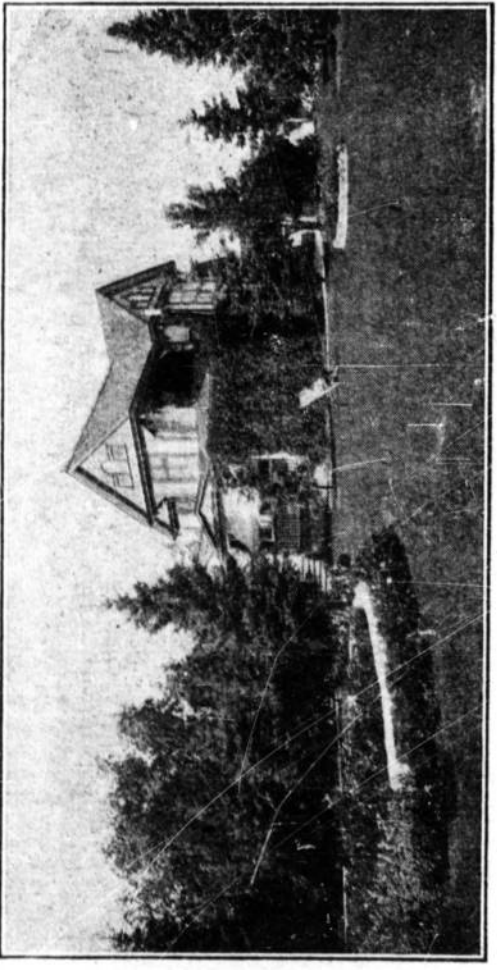
SAPA PLUM—This is another of Dr. Hansen's hybrid plums and is a companion to the Opata. It was produced by a cross between the native sand cherry and the Sultan, a red-fleshed Japanese plum. The Sapa fruit has dark red flesh and is a week or ten days later than the Opata, ripening in the latter part of August. It is of fine eating quality, has a small pit and is a good preserver. Sale price for one-year-old trees, 75c each. No orders accepted for more than three trees from one person.

ASSINIBOINE PLUM—The seeds from which this variety originated were of the native wild plum growing at Stonewall, Manitoba, and sent to Prof. Hansen, at Brookings, South Dakota. There they were grown by him under unusual conditions and sent back to Manitoba a few years ago a vigorous, hardy native tree, growing plums as large as 5 1/2 by 5 1/2 inches in circumference. This tree blooms early, like the native wild plum, and is extremely beautiful when in bloom. The fruit is large and smooth, and when ripe is a lovely dark red, sweet with an acid taste but not bitter. Preserves well and excellent for eating out of hand. Visitors to Valley River Nursery during the past season would have bought all of these trees in the nursery, but they were already under contract and were being held for The Guide. There are only a small number available. Sale price for one-year-old trees, \$1.00 each. No orders accepted for more than one tree from one person.

MAMMOTH PLUM—This celebrated plum originated with A. P. Stevenson, at Morden, Manitoba. He selected it from a seedling in his nursery and it has been developed and propagated and has proven to bear wonderfully good fruit. When ripening the fruit turns yellow and then gradually red with a heavy blue bloom. When fully ripe it is sweet to the taste and excellent for preserving. Eight plums of this variety shown at the Winnipeg Garden Show last summer measured 12 inches across. The Mammoth and Assiniboine trees should be planted together in order to cross fertilize, as they bloom at the same time. This tree is in great demand. The same as the Assiniboine, it ripens around the end of August or the first week in September. Sale price for one-year-old trees, \$1.00 each. No orders accepted for more than one tree from one person.

AIKEN PLUM—This was introduced by the Jewel Nursery, of Minnesota, is one of the earliest to bloom, flowering with the earliest wild plums and will cross fertilize with them or any early blooming variety. Fruit is large, vivid red when ripe and rather wedge-shaped. Sale price for one-year-old trees, 75c each. No orders accepted for more than three trees from one person.

CHENEY PLUM—This variety originated near Lacrosse, Wisconsin. Very beautiful bloomer, Mammoth bloom has faded. Fruit ripens about the middle of September, being approximately ten days later than the Assiniboine and Mammoth. The tree is a very hardy grower, fruits heavily. The fruit is dull red in color, good to eat when ripe and an excellent preserver. Sale price for one-year-old trees, 75c each. No orders accepted for more than three trees from one person.



What Prettier Sight Than a Home Surrounded with Fruit, Flowers, Shrubs and Vines?

IMPORTANT NOTICE

If you will compare the prices advertised here with what you ordinarily pay for fruit trees, shrubs, vines, etc., you will find they are very low. These low prices are possible because The Guide has bought large quantities at quantity prices. We are passing this saving on to our readers for two reasons:

- 1—To encourage fruit growing on the prairies;
- 2—To increase The Guide's subscription list.

To take advantage of these bargains, therefore, there is one small condition that must be met. Each order must be accompanied by a Guide subscription—your own or anyone else's. Positively no orders will be accepted except on the following terms:

- 1—Any order for \$3.00 or less must be accompanied by one Guide subscription for either 1 year at \$1.00, or 3 years at \$2.00, or 5 years at \$3.00.
- 2—Any order larger than \$3.00 but not



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Raspberry bushes are about the hardiest fruit plants grown in the prairie provinces. They will stand more neglect than most any other fruit plant and will provide a good supply of fruit in season. A row of raspberry bushes if given reasonable cultivation and the old canes cut out each spring will provide fruit for a good many years. They bear abundantly the first year after planting. Twenty-five plants when bearing well will give plenty of fruit for the average family. A larger patch will give a surplus fruit which always commands a good price in any market. The following varieties are all hardy in this country and have proven very satisfactory:

LATHAM RASPBERRY—This is another product of the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm and is one of the very best northern raspberries to date. It has been growing near Dauphin for five or six years and has proved fairly hardy without any winter protection in that northern climate. If bent down in the fall and covered with straw would prove hardy anywhere on the prairie. On account of its extremely large fruit and the excellent quality it is worth extra trouble, because the fruit will command a very high price any time anywhere. It ripens in August and has a long bearing season, although it is not what is known as an ever-bearing.

SALE PRICE—12 canes for \$1.10. Postage extra, 15c
25 canes for \$2.00. Postage extra, 25c
50 canes for \$3.50. Postage extra, 40c
No orders accepted for more than 50 canes from one person.

MILLER RASPBERRY—This variety has been grown for 12 or 15 years in Manitoba and has proved itself extremely hardy and that it is prolific in its yield. The berry is good quality, firm and good size. It is an early ripener, and if grown together with the Latham raspberry extends the season for gathering fruit from the farm garden.

SALE PRICE—12 canes for 85c. Postage extra, 15c
25 canes for \$1.50. Postage extra, 25c
50 canes for \$2.75. Postage extra, 40c
No orders accepted for more than 50 canes from one person.

ST. REGIS EVERBEARING RASPBERRY—This is the only everbearing raspberry that has been grown successfully in Manitoba. Last summer it yielded very heavily. The first fruit was picked in July and it kept on bearing splendid fruit into the first week in November, owing to the very warm fall. It is a prolific bearer of an excellent quality of fruit. In some soils it seems to run heavily to bush and does not fruit so heavily in others. In some places also it seems to need protection. It is advised to bend it over in the fall and cover it with straw and some earth, which may be removed early in the spring. We do not recommend planting any large number of these canes, but believe that it will develop into a very valuable fruit plant for farm use. The other varieties are better for growing fruit for market, as they yield more heavily during a shorter season.

SALE PRICE—12 canes for 85c. Postage extra, 15c
25 canes for \$1.50. Postage extra, 25c
50 canes for \$2.75. Postage extra, 40c
No orders accepted for more than 50 canes from one person.

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HARDY CLIMBING VINES

Nothing adds more to the beauty and home-like appearance than climbing vines for the porch or the side of the house. The following are the recommended varieties:

RIDING MOUNTAIN GRAPES—This is the native wild grape of the prairies which grows rapidly and in two years after planting will reach the eaves of the house. It provides a very heavy foliage, and will ripen its fruit in long clusters of rich, dark purple fruit which makes a good wine or jelly. These should never be planted in less than pairs as they need to cross fertilize for the production of fruit.

SALE PRICE, one-year-old plants, 25c each. No orders accepted for more or less than five plants from one person.

VIRGINIA CREEPER—This is one of the hardiest creeping vines in this country, with a beautiful foliage and a very rapid growth. In two years after planting it will completely cover the side of a verandah or any building alongside which it is planted. It is very hardy and will withstand the severest winter weather.

SALE PRICE, one-year-old plants, 25c each. No orders accepted for more than six plants from one person.

HUNGARIAN GRAPES—In these we find another evidence of wild blood. The vine bears well at Morden, Manitoba, and is hardy when protected in winter. The vines should be taken down off the trellis and well covered with earth. These vines will likely bear fruit the year after planting and with proper care will keep on producing for years. The fruit is of superior quality, blue in color, and the plant is a prolific yielder. This is somewhat more tender than the Beta grape.

SALE PRICE, per plant, 40c. No order accepted for more than four plants from one person.

BETA GRAPES—A hybrid of the wild grape of Minnesota; bears perfect flowers and may be depended upon to bear fruit when properly trained and cultivated. In severe localities the vines should be laid on the ground and covered with earth during the winter. It bears well at Morden, Manitoba. It is best grown on a trellis. Fruit purple, excellent for eating raw and for jelly making.

SALE PRICE for one-year-old plants, 40c each. No order accepted for more than four plants from one person.

ALPHA GRAPES—Native wild grape of Minnesota, discovered in 1901; has been known to stand 40 below zero without injury and without protection. It bears a perfect flower and is the hardiest of all grapes in this country. It is a prolific yielder of large blue fruit, good for eating raw and jelly making.

SALE PRICE for one-year-old plants, 40c each. No order accepted for more than four plants from one person.

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3—Any order for more than \$6.00 must be accompanied by \$3.00 in Guide subscriptions.

NOTE—\$2.00 in Guide subscriptions may consist of one three-year subscription at \$2.00, or two one-year subscriptions at \$1.00 each. \$3.00 in subscriptions may consist of one \$3.00 subscription, three \$1.00 subscriptions, or one \$2.00 and one \$1.00 subscriptions. The subscriptions may be your own or anyone else's. If you are already paid ahead but wish to take advantage of this exceptional offer you may do so, and the term you pay for will be added on from the time your present subscription expires.

This combination offer gives the fruit trees or plants, together with a subscription to The Guide, at a very low price. We ask all readers to observe these directions very carefully, as positively no orders will be accepted unless accompanied by the subscriptions as specified above.

Prices quoted on this page are f.o.b. the nursery and the purchaser pays the express or postage, except in the case of strawberries and raspberries, where an average postage is given and may be paid in advance. If there is no agent at your nearest railway station, be sure and enclose enough money to prepay express charges, as they must invariably be paid in advance to stations where there is no agent. If you send too much money, any balance will be returned to you. Where there is a station agent we shall ship with express charges collect.

Of many varieties of fruit on this page the total supply in existence is small. Orders will be filled in the order in which they are received, so we would recommend that you place your order at once and also give second and third choices. In case the goods arrive with the packages broken and in bad condition or any of the contents missing, notify us promptly and we will replace without charge if there is sufficient time or make a satisfactory adjustment. In this case have agent certify to condition of package and send this to us with your letter.

FRUIT REQUIRES CARE

Don't forget that fruit trees, plants, shrubs, etc., require care and attention the same as any other farm product. It will be useless to set out plum trees among the grass near the house, neglect them and then expect them to bear fruit. They all need good cultivation in reasonably good soil and protection from the severe winds and livestock. With treatment of this kind the trees and plants advertised on this page will give good returns practically everywhere in the prairie provinces. Plums, crabapples, strawberries, raspberries, cherries are being grown successfully in the Northern, Southern and Central parts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. It will be but a few years until they are grown quite generally in these provinces. Mr. Boughen, after long years of experience, recommends that all fruit trees in the prairie provinces would be better grown in bush form, which is accomplished by cutting the trees back to one foot or less in height and making them form a head right from the ground. They are hardier when grown in this and will bear earlier.

cross of the native sand cherry with various varieties of plums. While generally described as cherries, these would be more correctly described as plums. Like the native plum trees, two different kinds must be planted together so that they will cross fertilize when in bloom, otherwise they will only bloom but not fruit. These hybrid cherries are one of the hardiest classes of fruits grown on the prairies. Their parent, the native sand cherry, bears fruit prolifically all over the prairies and as far north as Hudson Bay Junction, in Saskatchewan.

COMPASS CHERRY—Produced at Springfield, Minnesota, by crossing the plum on the native sand cherry. Frequently bears fruit one year after planting and reaches full bearing usually in three years. Blooms late, ripening in September. Fruit resembles small red plums. When fully ripe splendid for eating raw, and when preserved has a desirable cherry flavor.

SALE PRICE for one-year-old trees, 75c each. No orders accepted for more than three trees from one person.

ZUMBRA CHERRY—This is another sand cherry hybrid produced at the Minnesota fruit breeding farm. Said to be a cross of the native pin cherry, English black cherry and native sand cherry. A tree planted in Valley River Nursery in the spring of 1921 bore 70 cherries in the summer of 1922. The fruit ripens in September, is large for a cherry with black-red skin and firm, greenish flesh. It has not been tested as widely as the Compass cherry in Western Canada, but is a very promising variety.

SALE PRICE for one-year-old trees, \$1.00 each. No orders accepted for more than one tree from one person.

TOM THUMB CHERRY—This is a new product developed by Prof. Hansen at Brookings, South Dakota, being another cross with the native sand cherry. This variety bore fruit one year after planting both at Valley River, Manitoba, and at Rosthern, Saskatchewan. The tree is of dwarf habits and from experience it seems to be fully hardy in this country. The fruit is dark red and in quality much the same as the other hybrid cherries.

SALE PRICE for one-year-old trees, \$1.00 each. No orders accepted for more than one tree from one person.

SAND CHERRY—This is the native sand cherry, which grows on the sandy ridges all over Northern Manitoba and will be found valuable in every garden. The seedlings from which these bushes grow are from the best selected fruit and will be of good quality. The sand cherry fruit is about one-half inch in diameter and should be really ripe before picking, when it makes an agreeable cherry flavored preserve. It will begin to bear fruit the next year after planting.

SALE PRICE for two-year-old trees, 35c each. No orders accepted for more than three trees from one person.

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HOW'D YOU LIKE YOUR OWN APPLE TREE?

Mr. Boughen has been growing crabapples successfully for many years near Dauphin. The fruit is quite equal to crabapples that are imported from Ontario and British Columbia, and the yield is prolific. The trees are very hardy and are not given any protection in the winter. The only damage is from rabbits stripping off the bark when the snow is deep. The crabapple is hardy all over the prairie provinces and is being grown in many farm gardens. It is not only a beautiful tree in bloom and exceptionally ornamental but its fruit is excellent for preserving. It adds a home touch everywhere it is grown. Crabapple trees should be planted in any good garden soil, cultivated and kept free from grass and be planted in the lee of a windbreak or shelter belt. They will start bearing fruit a few years after planting and a good tree will produce from one-half bushel to a bushel of fruit about the fifth or sixth year after planting, and will be a source of delight the longer it grows. The following varieties are recommended as hardy for this country, all producing bright golden-yellow fruit with red cheeks. Each crabapple tree is complete in itself and will bear fruit without having any tree with it to cross fertilize.

TRANSCENDENT CRABAPPLE TREES—One year old at 60c each.

HYSLUP CRABAPPLE TREES—One year old at 60c each.

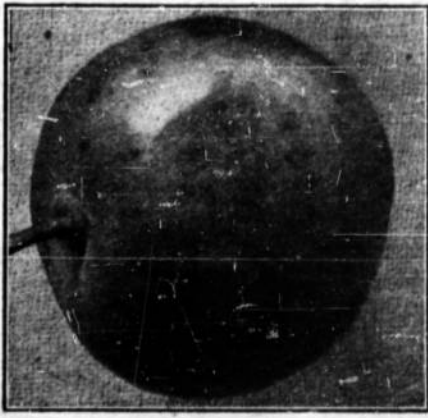
SIBERIAN CRABAPPLE TREES—Hardiest crab known. One year old at 60c each.

No orders accepted for more than two crabapple trees from one person.

HIBERNAL APPLE TREES—This is considered the hardiest standard Russian apple grown in this country. It fruits well in Southern Manitoba. Mr. Boughen has found that the tree grows exceptionally well in his nursery, but up to the present time it has not borne any fruit with him. It may be due to locality or some other climatic condition.

SALE PRICE for one-year-old trees, 60c each. No orders accepted for more than two trees from one person.

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Canadian Municipals

of exceptionally high returns on high-grade issues is at its close. We offer, however, a number of sound CANADIAN MUNICIPALS of varying maturities to yield in excess of 5 per cent.

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News from the Organizations

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Higginbotham, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

Manitoba

A Warning

A number of U.F.M. secretaries during the past few days have had sent to them three printed sheets which bear the name of Wm. Poersch, Brunkild; one is entitled, 1922 Christmas Message, the second, An Appeal, and the third, Campaign to Finish the Hudson Bay Railway. Some sentences in these circulars might appear to indicate some connection with the United Farmers. This paragraph is to explain that the organized farmers have no connection with this propaganda and to warn the members of our organization against committing themselves in any way to Mr. Poersch or his campaign. There is no reason to believe that any responsible organization is behind the issue of these papers and our farmers will be wise if no one of them spends a single cent in connection with a scheme so visionary and ridiculous.

A Good Year at Foxwarren

Foxwarren U.F.M. local began last year by honoring two of its workers in the persons of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Donnelly. The action taken is expressed in the following resolution:

"Resolved that this meeting of the directors of the Foxwarren branch of the United Farmers of Manitoba strongly recommends to the general meeting of the local, that Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Donnelly be elected life members of the association. The efficient work done by Mr. Donnelly as secretary of the local organization for the space of twelve years or more, the deep interest he has manifested in the work of the farmers' movement generally, and the time and labor he has spent in the furtherance of the principles for which the movement stands, are eloquent testimonials to his self-sacrificing zeal.

"Referring to Mrs. Donnelly, we, the directors, would remind the local association of the loyalty and devotion displayed by Mrs. Donnelly to the work and aims of the movement. For many years she has been convener of the refreshment committee, in connection with the annual social gatherings, and in many and varied ways has assisted in the organization work of our local society. We venture to say that she has been her husband's right hand support in his work as secretary.

"This meeting of the directors therefore urgently appeals to this meeting of the United Farmers to honor itself by honoring Mr. and Mrs. Donnelly in making them life members of the association."

The resolution carried unanimously.

At the annual meeting held on December 13, Mr. McCrindle reviewed the year's work and appealed for acceptance of the spirit of optimism in entering 1923. A varied program was much enjoyed, ending with a tasty lunch served by the ladies. The local's latest move is the purchase of coal co-operatively which is expected to result in a saving of several dollars a ton.

U.F.M. Notes

Moline U.F.M. local elected their officers for 1922 early in the fall of 1921 at a meeting which concluded with a box social which after expenses were paid brought into the treasury \$64.40. This amount was donated to meet the special need of the provincial association at that time.

Practical interest was taken in the federal election, in discussion through the winter of the platform and to the support of the U.F.M. candidate in the provincial election.

On June 9 a picnic was held. Owing to rain the attendance was small, but it brought \$88.20 into the treasury. On July 14 a community day was held which was a success and realized \$104.75 for the funds of the local.

The outstanding feature of the year's work was the organization of four Junior U.F.M. locals. Along side of it

may be placed the gopher contest which also meant enlisting the interest and active service of many juniors.

The officers for 1923 were elected on December 1, and are at work planning out a program for the winter season.—J.S.J.

Springhill U.F.M. local reviewed its work at the annual meeting on December 8, and report 15 meetings held with an average attendance of 14 members.

The new officers are: President, Wm. Pielt; vice-president, Mrs. I. Yerex; directors, H. Peeler, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Clark, Mr. Pierson, Mr. McLean and Mr. Campbell.

The first debate of the season is to be held on January 5, under the captaincy of Messrs. Waite and Rowe, who are to discuss the proposition, Resolved that the Present Temperance Legislation in Manitoba is Preferable to the Proposals of the Moderation League. This may be expected to start the New Year off with some interest and vim.

Saskatchewan

New Locals

A new local has been formed at South Valley under the name of North Weldon G.G.A., with O. Stenstrom as secretary; Andrew Sandness, president; Ole Granrud, vice-president, and Ole Hadland, Martin Hagen and A. Sandness, directors.

The local was launched with ten charter members, and several others have promised to join. Each one is pledged to attend all meetings of the local for one year, and all new members will be required to take the same pledge. Mr. Stenstrom says he is looking forward to a steady and healthy growth of the local.

A new local, to be known as the Sundwall local, has been formed at Govan, Sask., with an initial membership of thirty-one all told. C. T. Turnbull is the secretary, with William Bridges as president and H. Gayton as vice-president. The formation of this local has been made possible by a division of the territory formerly covered by the Constance local, the distance of many of the farmers from the meeting place making it impossible to attend the meetings. Both locals have secured additional members, so that the net result is to enlarge the membership of the association.

Organization Activities

E. Coffin, of Colonsay, president of the Colonsay local, has been appointed county organizer for the Vonda constituency. He is now arranging for the thorough organization of the constituency, to be followed, at a later date, by an individual canvass for membership of the association.

Ernest H. Patrick, of Leross, organizer for the Municipality of Emerald Lake, has appointed a canvasser for each half township of his municipality, most of whom will be working on behalf of an existing local. The names of the canvassers are as follows: A. Hamilton, A. McInnis, R. Hamilton, J. Snook, R. McRae, A. J. Wheeler, M. Rockatell, E. J. Ruxton, W. Johnson, J. Gray and H. Witney.

A recent payment of \$5.00 brings the membership of the Choke Cherry local, at Trewdale, to fifty-three for 1922, against 25 in 1921, this showing an increase of over 100 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The secretary, Robert Gray, and other officials of the local are to be congratulated on this result.

Vantage local has increased the membership from 43 in 1921, to 61 in 1922. Congratulations are due to J. S. Keeler, the secretary, and other officials for this substantial increase in the membership.

The Gowanbrae local had a membership of 18 for the year 1922. As a result of the very successful efforts

Bruises & strains

try Sloan's



Starts blood circulating

Sloan's draws new fresh blood to the aching part—scatters congestion and thus relieves the pain. Stop suffering, apply Sloan's! It penetrates without rubbing.

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recently put forth by the members the membership for 1923 has been increased to 44 fully paid-up, or an increase of 150 per cent. Well done! Gowanbrae.

While Stockholm has its difficulties from an association point of view, that point, together with Bangor, Sumner and Atwater, is still on the G.G. Map.

Stockholm is expected by the municipal organizer, E. J. Stansfield, to have 20 members for 1922, and Bangor more than 30. Sumner, he states, is all alive and kicking, and Atwater, too, is going strong, having enrolled 35 members to date for 1923. The big problem of the district is the foreign-born population. Inter-local debates have been planned for the winter months.

Small in numbers but big in perseverance and hope, fairly describes the Last Mountain Valley local, at Strasburg. In sending in the fees the secretary, F. L. Carr, says he hopes to collect some more and "will keep on trying." That way success lies.

The members are canvassing the district for recruits, with some success already. A fowl supper, a short program and a few speeches were the features of a recent successful gathering.

S.G.G.A. Notes

Stockholm is contemplating the establishment of a community hall. For some time they have had a public hall, the company being incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies Act, but its upkeep has been found too expensive. All necessary information has been forwarded from the Central office to enable the people in that locality to incorporate under the Agricultural Co-operative Associations Act.

Hillview local association is going to adopt a local filing system to keep track of newspaper cuttings. A very valuable reference library may soon be formed in this way with little monetary expenditure. Fees for 20 members for 1923 have just been sent in by the secretary, Jas Elder, of Piche P.O. Mock trials and a mock parliament are favored by the members for the winter meetings.

Vanguard G.G.A. is not disposed to hide its light under a bushel. An order has just been executed for them by the Central office for 100 posters for announcing local meetings. Good reports will be looked for by Central as a result of this publicity.

The Forest Bank local, at Waseca, intends to put a "bit more pep" into its meetings this winter. The various subjects in the winter program are to be divided among the members for study, each being expected to give an address on his particular subject at a later date.

An amusement section is being organized to secure the interest of those for whom purely business meetings have little or no attraction.

The Fox local G.G.A. at Waldeck, has come to life again, and is going to hold meetings every week. The secretary, Charles Ferridge, has obtained a supply of literature from Central, and also song books for community singing. Apparently, profitable meetings are in store for the members.

Alberta

Huxley to Grainger Convention

The annual convention of the Huxley to Grainger District Association was held in Three Hills recently. The severe weather lessened the attendance, but there was no lack of enthusiasm. L. B. Hart was elected president, Mr. Maddox, vice-president, and C. G. Bible, secretary.

Two resolutions were endorsed for the Bow River constituency convention. The first asked for the establishment of a wheat board similar to that of 1919, recommending that if necessary the British North America Act be amended in order to make such a board constitutional. The second resolution recommended that settlements by hail insurance companies be made on the basis of a full crop.

A debating schedule was adopted which called for two locals to debate at each monthly association meeting, during the winter; while each local debates once with some other local each month. Subjects having a direct bearing on present day conditions will be chosen.

A. B. Claypool, M.L.A., gave a short address, advising an intensive study of government departments. He expressed the opinion that more stress should be laid on marketing of farm products, and suggested that the association might become the basis of a co-operative marketing agency.

Much regret was expressed that Mr. Murphy, the retiring president, was leaving the district for a time.

Pembina Convention

The annual convention of the Pembina U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association was held in Westlock, on December 2, 43 delegates being present, as well as visitors.

Addresses were given by H. Critchlow, president of the association, A. R. Brown, U.F.A. director, Hon. Perren Baker, and Hon. R. G. Reid. Geo. McLachlan, M.L.A., was prevented by the death of his mother from being present.

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"A Real Old Country Treat"

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For those who roll their own
ASK FOR
OGDEN'S FINE CUT
(In the green packet)
IT IS THE BEST

The annual reports showed that Pembina constituency would show an increase in membership over last year.

Officers were elected as follows: H. Critchlow, president; Mrs. E. H. Ethridge, vice-president; A. R. Brown, secretary-treasurer; directors, E. H. Ethridge, W. Wallace, R. Younie, Frank Skinner, J. R. McTavish, C. S. Stevens and O. T. Lees.

Medicine Hat Convention

The annual convention of the Medicine Hat U.F.A. District Association (Federal), will be held in the Hood and Irvine Hall, 8th Avenue W., Calgary, on Monday, January 15, 1922, commencing at 10 a.m. The secretary requests that all locals send their dues to the U.F.A. and to the district association before the convention.

U.F.A. Notes

Rathwell local, which was recently reorganized, elected as officers A. V. Harris and John A. C. White. Six committees were appointed, namely: educational, entertainment, publicity, membership, purchasing, sports, and the educational and entertainment committees were instructed to draft a program for the winter. At a recent meeting W. H. Shields, M.L.A., gave an address on the rules of the legislature, and the meetings are being conducted on strict-

ly parliamentary rules. This is found to greatly increase the interest.

Cappon District Association held a Rally Day at the Spring Valley church, recently. There was a large attendance, and a good program of speeches, by Robt. Gardiner, M.P., Lorne Proudfoot, M.L.A., H. C. McDaniel, Mrs. R. Clarke Fraser, R. Oates, P. H. Wedderburn, and E. R. Briggs. This marked the beginning of a membership campaign among the locals of the association, the most successful local to hold the association banner for a year. Lunch was served by the association.

The Alliance U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. served a chicken supper recently in the Alliance schoolhouse to about 250 people. Following the supper there was an entertainment, and an address by President Wood. Mr. Wood's exposition of the development of Co-operation was listened to with close attention.

"We must all become shareholders of our own institution which has the most constructive program of any section of a complex society. So-called modern society, though in some cases rendering unjustifiable opposition, is depending upon the democratic movement instituted by the organized farmers for a solution of, and substitute for, the

growing evils of our age. Are we measuring up to our responsibilities and trust? Are we putting into our organization all that it is humanly possible for us to do, or are we sitting back with the depraved hope of gravitating all unto ourselves?"—Extract from letter from A. C. Johnstone, Clive.

New Locals

Liberal was the name chosen for a new local recently organized near Stettler, by Mrs. R. Price. The officers are: T. M. Robinson, president, and Mrs. E. Barnett, secretary.

Vimy Ridge local was organized recently by R. O. German, in Red Deer constituency. This local, which will meet in the members' homes, elected E. E. Chinn and R. S. Lawrence as officers.

J. C. Buckley, M.L.A., and L. McKinnon, director for East Calgary, recently reorganized the Langdon local. This local, which will meet in the homes of members, elected as officers Walter Alcock and Mr. Thomas.

Springwater local, near Rowley, was recently organized by Mrs. M. Puncke and Capt. N. MacCrimmon, with 18 members signing the roll. The officers elected are W. Clow and J. Fulton.

Rattlesnake Chimney

Continued from Page 7

Man Elsworth say himself that the dog has saved a man's wages every spring in the lambs he's brought in out of the brush and snow." The speaker, Max Evans, a big-framed sheep herder, stooped to shake the dog's paw, and the others lazily followed his example. But suddenly Pard's master intervened.

"I reckon he don't care about shaking hands with you, Dick Tappan!"

The lank, weasel-faced man who had stepped forward, drew back. A dull red spread over his face. The dog, sensing the anger in his master's voice, growled a little. Webb's hand on his head quieted him.

"You're getting kind of partie'lar ain't you?" Tappan sneered. He tried to carry it off jauntily, but his words were near a snarl.

"Kind of," Webb answered laconically.

In an awkward silence Tappan seated himself on a log a little apart from the group and rolled a cigarette. Evans reverted to the subject of the eastern woman and the dog.

"You ain't going to take Mrs. Marshall's offer, George?"

"Nope," Webb declared briefly.

"Still—it's a good offer."

"I ain't denying it."

"Ain't nothing specially good-looking about him," Evans went on, eyeing the dog impartially. "His head would be ugly, if it wasn't for them big, human-looking eyes of his'n, and his coat's just a mixture of brown and tan and black. He ain't got the class Shank's dog, Red, over there, has." He indicated a handsome, white-collared dog whose long hair was of a peculiarly beautiful reddish color. "He ain't even a collie."

"He suits me down to the ground," Webb stated positively. There was no trace of annoyance either in his voice, or his cold blue eyes. He knew that the appraisal had been impartial, merely a statement of facts.

"He's a good dog," Evans repeated. "But he's getting old—and lame."

"He won't be able to go with the sheep another year," Webb agreed.

"You'd be getting a good home for him, and one hundred dollars besides. That'd buy two dogs like him, George. It's almost two month's wages."

"It ain't enough to buy him," Webb told him calmly. "Pard and me are pardners, and as long as I'm able to be about making a living for us, he stays with me!"

Over on his log, Dick Tappan had given close attention to the conversation without appearing to. His yellowish eyes narrowed a little as he listened, and he tapped the ashes from his cigarette thoughtfully.

One by one, in the course of the next week, the sheep outfits on the summer range started on the long trail to Hill City, the fall shipping point for lambs. The outfit for which George Webb worked was the last to leave the mountains and therefore the last to reach the drab little town of scattered frame buildings, with its half dozen small stores and its sprawling stock yards. Webb was weary, with the weariness of the trail, its dust, its heat, the fruitless effort to find feed for hungry sheep where thousands of other hungry sheep had already passed. Hill City seemed a veritable mecca.

"Feeling lucky to-night?" Max Evans asked, as they left the dining-room of the little frame hotel.

Webb closed a fat fist over the four months' wages in his brown overalls pocket and grinned.

"I dunno. Think I'll keep out o' poker this trip," he said.

Evans chuckled understandingly. That was what Webb always said, and—it was a common saying that George Webb never missed a game of poker if he could help it. "Poker George," some people called him.

"Dick Tappan's won a pile," Evans vouchsafed.

Webb's hands opened and closed; his frosty eyes gleamed.

"I'd sure like to sit in that game awhile, Max!" he said, softly. "I'd like to win that pile."

"You seem to win from Tappan."

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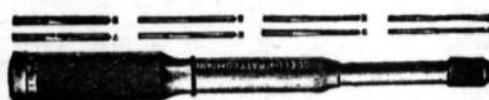
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A light-weight tool, 10 inches long, finished in dull grey metal. Contains eight graduated drill points, each carried in a separate numbered compartment in the magazine handle, from which they are released, individually as desired, through a hole in the rotating cap. In operating, select the size of point desired, insert in chuck jaws, place where hole is desired and push. Will have a hole through an inch of solid oak in 10 seconds with no danger of splitting. One of the handiest and neatest tools you can have about the place. **Sent free and postpaid for \$3.00 in subscriptions, new or renewal, your own or anyone else's.**

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Sheffield Steel,
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A strong, keen, handsome knife that is mighty useful. The castrating blade is a handy addition, not only for ranchers, stockmen and farmers, but for skinning purposes for hunters and trappers. Threshers will find the belt punch or rimmer blade a friend indeed. It will be used a good many times a day on the farm or ranch. Handsome stag handle, brass lined, nickel-silver bolsters. **Sent free and postpaid for \$3.00 in subscriptions, new or renewal, your own or anyone else's.**



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290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen: Enclosed find \$....., to pay for The Guide subscription(s) to:

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Jan. 3

George, pretty regularly, come to think of it!" Evans said suddenly.

Webb nodded. "Yep. I've been doing it for about ten years now. He done me out of a sum of money once in a mining camp back in Colorado, a dirty, underhand trick, and I've been getting it back from him ever since. It's almost paid now. To-night'll finish it, with interest. How long's he been playing?"

"Four nights," Evans answered, "and winning all the time. You want to look out. He's having luck, uncanny luck!"

"His luck don't never run very high with me," Webb said significantly. "I watch him too close, and he knows it."

"I'd watch him tonight," Evans asserted, "and I'd lay off this bootlegger's booze pretty much, too, George."

"He won't catch me na—," Webb assured him, confidently. "See you later, Max. I've got to go feed my dog now. The cook's fixing up a mess for me."

Five hours later, Webb half rose from his chair, gripping the rough board table with both hands, as he stared at Dick Tappan. The thing that had happened was preposterous, incredible. Puzzled, bewildered, Webb ran one big, thick hand through his hair and still stared as one dazed. His eyes were bloodshot and his face was purple. He had not followed Evans' advice on the matter of the bootlegger's whiskey—or rather, he had not realized the potency of the stuff.

Across the table, Dick Tappan swept in Webb's greenbacks. They made a nice little pile—Webb's all. An addition to them, not present, was Webb's horse and saddle. Dick Tappan was cool, suave, smiling. Webb had seen that look once before, in the mining camp in Colorado, and he hated it and hated Tappan.

"Well, you've broke me," he said defiantly, "broke me clean!" Tappan reflected.

"Cut for the dog," he suggested suddenly, "the pile against the dog!"

Even from the group around the table, from men who never interfered, there was a murmur of disapproval.

Webb hesitated, and Tappan laughed. "Got cold feet?" he jeered. "Got cold feet on that famous luck of yours?"

Of a sudden the haze that Webb fought against lifted, the m that impeded his mental processes broke. There was a rush of something hot, clarifying, to his brain. He was lifted up, exultant. He "felt lucky." Webb believed in hunches and a hunch was working now. It said to stake everything on Pard and the dog would pull him out.

With a gesture of irritation, Webb threw off Evans' friendly, restraining hand.

"Let me be, Max," he ordered, thickly. "I'm old enough to know what I'm doing. I cut my eyeteeth long ago, and I'm perfectly sober. I'll take you up," he announced to Dick Tappan.

Tappan shuffled the cards with lightning speed. If the long, slim, browned fingers made a false move, not one of the dozen pairs of watching eyes was quick enough to note it. Webb cut deep and turned his cards over. His breath came painfully and position gripped him with a sick-ill. The seven of spades lay Tappan held the king of

The tense silence was broken at last by the sound of sobbing, and one by one the men at the table turned away. Webb was crying like a child.

Tappan walked around the table, a shade of contemptuous commotion in his eyes. Furtively, as one who does a good deed he is too modest to have known, he slipped a quart flask of whiskey into Webb's coat. Tappan had done the same thing once before that evening.

In a stable doorway the next morning, Webb put the end of a new chain into Evan's hand. The other end was attached to a leather collar, and the collar was around Pard's neck. Pard turned his pathetic eyes from one man's face to the other, and whined, wagging his tail gently. He did not understand chains.

PLAYER'S

NAVY CUT

CIGARETTES



"Just can't beat 'em!"

Package of 10 - 20¢
 " 20 - 35¢
 Enamel Tin - 50 - 90¢
 " 100 - \$1.75

"You turn him over to Tappan for me, Max," Webb said huskily, "I can't. And you tell Tappan—you tell Tappan—" Webb's face contorted with a spasm of hate, "if he ever abuses him, and I hear of it, hell itself won't be able to hide him!"

"I'll tell him," Evans promised, and tugged gently at the chain. The dog pulled back, whining softly, his great brown eyes on his master.

"G'long, Pard," Webb ordered gruffly, "g'long, old fellow!"

Still the dog stood motionless, questioning. Then a brilliant thought struck him, and he stood up and put out his paw. That had never failed.

"Oh, God!" Webb groaned. "I ain't fit to touch it. I ain't fit to shake hands with a gentleman like you, Pard. For twelve years you've been a prince to me, and now I've thrown you down. I ain't measured up to even a good dog."

After he had watched the dog go down the street, black gloom settled over Webb's soul, but it lifted somewhat when Evans made his report.

"You won't have to worry about the way Tappan treats him," Evans said, referring to the dog. "Tappan's already sold him to the Marshall woman. I put Pard in the boss's car, and they're on the way to Mountain Home now. Mrs. Marshall is starting back East today."

Webb's eyes gleamed.

"I can buy him back from her, Max, and I'll save every penny till I do. Tappan wouldn't have sold him to me at any price, he hates me so, but Mrs. Marshall will. She's a right nice woman, and she'll understand how it is. What did she pay for him, do you know?"

"A hundred and fifty dollars," Evans answered.

"Tappan wasn't losing anything, was he?" Webb commented. "It'll take three months to raise that."

It took all of that, though Webb religiously denied himself both necessities and the trifles that the wages of men with no family responsibilities go for. When the necessary amount had finally accumulated he went to his employer and explained what he wanted. Mr. Elsworth wrote the letter to Mrs. Marshall and enclosed a check for the amount she had paid Tappan for the dog, plus transportation back.

After a feverish period of waiting a letter came addressed to Webb. With trembling hands he opened it, and with premonition sickening into certainty he read:

"My dear Mr. Webb—It gives me great pain to tell you that your splendid dog, Pard, is no longer with us. He did not take kindly to city life, and for days he moped, eating almost nothing. We decided one evening that it was best

to send him back to you, but the next morning we could find no trace of him. Please believe that we took all possible steps to recover him, but he seemed hopelessly lost, and with his age and condition against him, together with his unfamiliarity with city streets, there is practically no chance that he is still living. I am returning your check.

"Regretting that I must give you this bad news, and hoping that you can find another dog as noble as Pard, I am, with kindest regards,

"Cordially yours,
 "Evelyn B. Marshall."

"He grieved his big heart out for me," Webb said, with a groan, when he had finished the letter, "broke his heart for a low-down, good-for-nothing that failed him."

He crushed the check in his fist and strode from the room blindly. Two days later he visited an undertaker, and, after some difficulty, convinced the man that he was sober and knew what he wanted. Some time after that a tombstone arrived, and Webb transported it to the hills. On a shaft of white sandstone was the figure of a shepherd dog, with the single word, "Pard" below it and the chiseled image of a playing card, the seven of spades. The stone was placed, with all due care, above an empty mound.

"Why not?" Webb said with some

Spread between Liverpool and Canadian Prices on Wheat

A Canadian exporter offered a cargo of One Northern Wheat to a Liverpool buyer on the evening of November 29th last on the following basis:

	Per bushel
No. 1 Northern Wheat in store Fort William	\$1.1162
Cost of shipping from in store Fort William to afloat Liverpool	.2785
Total cost at Liverpool	\$1.3947
Exporter's profit	.0073
Offer at Liverpool	\$1.4020

On November 29th the closing price of One Northern Wheat in store Fort William was the price quoted above, \$1.115 $\frac{5}{8}$.

The items included in the cost of shipping from in store Fort William to afloat Liverpool are as follows:

Loading at Fort William—	Cents per bushel
Government weighing out.	1.50
Government inspection out.	
Government registration out	
Lake shippers' loading	
Elevation into boat	
Freight to Buffalo	6.00
Lake insurance	.50
At and Fast (from Buffalo to Seaboard)	9.10
Agent at Buffalo	.25
Elevation in East	1.00
Interest	.50
Ocean freight	8.40
Insurance against loss in weight	.20
Ocean insurance	.40
	27.85

How Much Could the Farmer Have Secured?

Of this total cost of 27.85c. per bushel, the western grain trade receives the elevator tariff at Fort William (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per bushel), the Lake Shippers' fee (30c. per 1,000 bushels), and the margin of profit made by the exporter.

The Liverpool buyer refused this offer on the ground that the price was too high.

The closing price at Fort William was \$1.115 $\frac{5}{8}$ per bushel. How much of that price could the farmer have secured?

If the farmer had shipped his wheat to Fort William, and had held it in store, he could have got on that date \$1.115 $\frac{5}{8}$, out of which he would have had to pay the cost of putting his wheat in store Fort William.

If the farmer's wheat had not been at Fort William, but had been inspected at Winnipeg, and was on track between Winnipeg and Fort William on that date, he could have sold at \$1.10 gross.

If the farmer had had his wheat loaded in a car, and on track at say Edmonton, he could have sold it on that date at \$1.08 $\frac{1}{2}$ gross.

These track cars would not have been available for the cargo in question.

Suppose a farmer at Edmonton had shipped wheat to Fort William, using the country elevator, and had held it in store in a terminal elevator at Fort William, and had sold it at \$1.115 $\frac{5}{8}$, the charges between Edmonton and Fort William would have been:

	Cents per bushel
1. Country elevator charges	1.75
2. Railway freight charges	15.50
3. Commission for selling	1.00
4. Government fees for inspection and weighing	.16
Total	18.41

Add this total to the total cost of shipping from Fort William to Liverpool, as given above, and the result is that the cost of taking wheat from Edmonton to Liverpool on above basis and on above date was 46.26c. per bushel.

And it is noteworthy that of this cost the total amount taken by the western grain trade is:

	Cents per bushel
1. Country elevator charges	1.75
2. Commission for selling	1.00
3. Terminal tariff	1.25
4. Lake shippers' fee	.03
Total	4.03

So far as the machinery for marketing grain is concerned, including country and terminal elevators, the Grain Exchange, and the various organizations connected with the trade in the West, the toll which these take from the farmer in handling his grain between Edmonton and Liverpool amounts to 4.03c. per bushel.

The transaction described above was not an unusual or exceptional one. It took place in the ordinary course of the business of exporting grain, and similar cases occur almost every week in the year.

The Winnipeg Grain Exchange

J. B. CRAIG, President
R. MAGILL, Secretary

defiance to Max Evans. "He's all the folks I had!"

Moved by a common impulse the two men removed their hats. Then abruptly, Webb shook his clenched fist to the heavens.

"That black-hearted cur, Dick Tappan, did it!" he cried. "He soaked me in whiskey and stacked the cards on me, and took my dog. Anybody else, I might think it was luck, but I know him too well. He planned it, and he'll pay for it, if it takes me twenty years!"

There came a day in August, when the sun sizzled down on the rimrock of Snake River, and only things that crawled found pleasure in life. Heat poured down on the river, and from its blue, glittering surface the river flung it back to the rocks.

On the hot face of the cliff a man toiled upward, clinging with hands and feet, now crawling up a crevice, now sliding over a narrow shelf, pausing for breath, wiping away the streams of perspiration that rolled down his heavy red face. George Webb had followed the trail of Tappan, the bootlegger, for months and to complete his evidence he was looking for the whiskey that he believed Tappan had cached in the rimrock. Two thirds of the way up, he came to the opening in the rock and paused, with a long drawn breath of satisfaction. It was "Rattlesnake Chimney," a long passageway just large enough for a man to wriggle through, and the only way through a solid wall of rock, for a distance up and down the river of several miles. At the top it widened into a deep, square space not unlike a small, secret room.

In years gone by Webb had frequently used the Chimney as a short cut, in spite of the fact that the rimrock was infested with rattlesnakes. The last time was when he had brought Pard, a soiled, nondescript puppy, down with him. Resting against the wall of rock, he thought of it and his pale blue eyes grew a little frostier. Pard's first home was just above him.

Below him a shower of pebbles dripped from boulder to boulder and splattered on the rocks beneath. They had been loosened and sent down by a body wriggling upward, but the man gave no heed to them. Above him, in the Chimney, there was an ominous crackling, a dry sizzling that should have warned him, but he did not hear that, either.

Only a faint trail, invisible to any but practiced eyes led to the Chimney, for few knew of it. It was a good hiding place for Tappan's still, and Webb's eyes gleamed with the thought that the long chain he had been winding around his enemy was almost complete. It had been a long time in the forging—that chain; but it would be worth it. Tappan in prison, Tappan paying for that old affair in Colorado, for little matters since then, for the dog—Webb's cold blue eyes, as he contemplated it had the glint of frosty steel. He was not interested in bringing Tappan to justice for the sake of outraged law. Webb was not an enemy of the tribe of bootleggers in general. This was a matter of personal revenge.

With another grunt of satisfaction Webb turned to climb around the final curve that was necessary to bring him high enough to enter the Chimney. There was a sudden shower of rocks behind, a short bark, a whine, and a tawny, wriggling body pushed past him into the hole.

Webb almost lost his footing. For seconds he stood gasping, foolishly open-mouthed, wondering if the heat had gone to his brain. Such things did happen. But loose rocks were falling from the Chimney, and after a brief interval, a dog's hind legs came out, and then a tawny, buff body, with streaks of black on it. Pard laid a rattlesnake nine feet long at the feet of his master. The joy of that meeting was beyond description, but in the midst of ecstatic licking of his master's hands, the dog paused to investigate anxiously one of his own forefeet. Webb saw, and in a flash, he knew.

With a shaking hand he parted the tawny hair and found the purple marks of the snake's fangs. The rattlesnake had bitten Pard, before Pard killed it. Once more the dog, with his supersensitive intelligence, had saved the pal he loved.

With a sob in his throat, Webb lifted the paw and bent his head, and drop by drop he sucked and spat out the snake's venom, while Pard licked his face. When he was satisfied that the wound was clean he examined the other feet, and removed sticks and thorns, and tore strips from his shirt to bind the feet up, his mind picturing the many weary miles that they had traveled to reach him, the faint, tedious trails that they had followed so surely.

"We stick together after this old man, come what will," he said, soberly, "After you're paid for, we'll save our money and get us a little ranch somewhere where we can grow old comfortably."

The bandaging done to his satisfaction, he rose and began the descent. The still? He never knew nor cared whether it was there, or not. His business was no longer with bootleggers. Joy was in his heart, and his dog at his heels.

Some two weeks later, Webb stood in Elsworth's office arranging matters of business. Pard was there and had shaken hands with the boss, and Webb had gotten a job again as a sheep herder.

"You explain to Mrs. Marshall just how it is about the dog," he urged, and Elsworth nodded understandingly. "And send her what I have coming every month till he's paid for. I spent the other money on the monument."

Elsworth looked at Pard.

"I think that won't be necessary," he said abruptly. "Pard's got some commissions coming on the lambs he's saved every spring, and they'll just about square that hundred and fifty. About the tombstone—" he went on, checking with a wave of his hand the speech he saw forming on Webb's lips—"they might take that back at a discount. They can probably chisel that seven of spades off."

Webb shook his head.

"I'm going to leave it where it is," he said, gravely. "I kind of like to think of it up there in the hills all by itself. The fact is," he explained, sheepishly, "I might have to go and look at that seven of spades once in a while."

Fifteen car loads of eggs, or about 225,000 dozen, have been handled by the Edmonton branch of the provincial government poultry marketing service up to November 15. In the same period 167,000 pounds of live-weight poultry have been received and marketed. In addition large numbers of turkeys were killed and marketed under the auspices of the provincial marketing service.

Saskatchewan now has one car for every 12 of its population, according to provincial government statistics. The total amount collected in license fees for the past ten years is reported as \$4,226,642, while for the same period there has been spent by the government, from revenue alone, \$6,918,517 in providing for the construction and maintenance of main market roads, ferries and revenue bridges. During the same period the provincial government had expended on capital account on main roads, bridges, etc., a total of \$7,870,514.

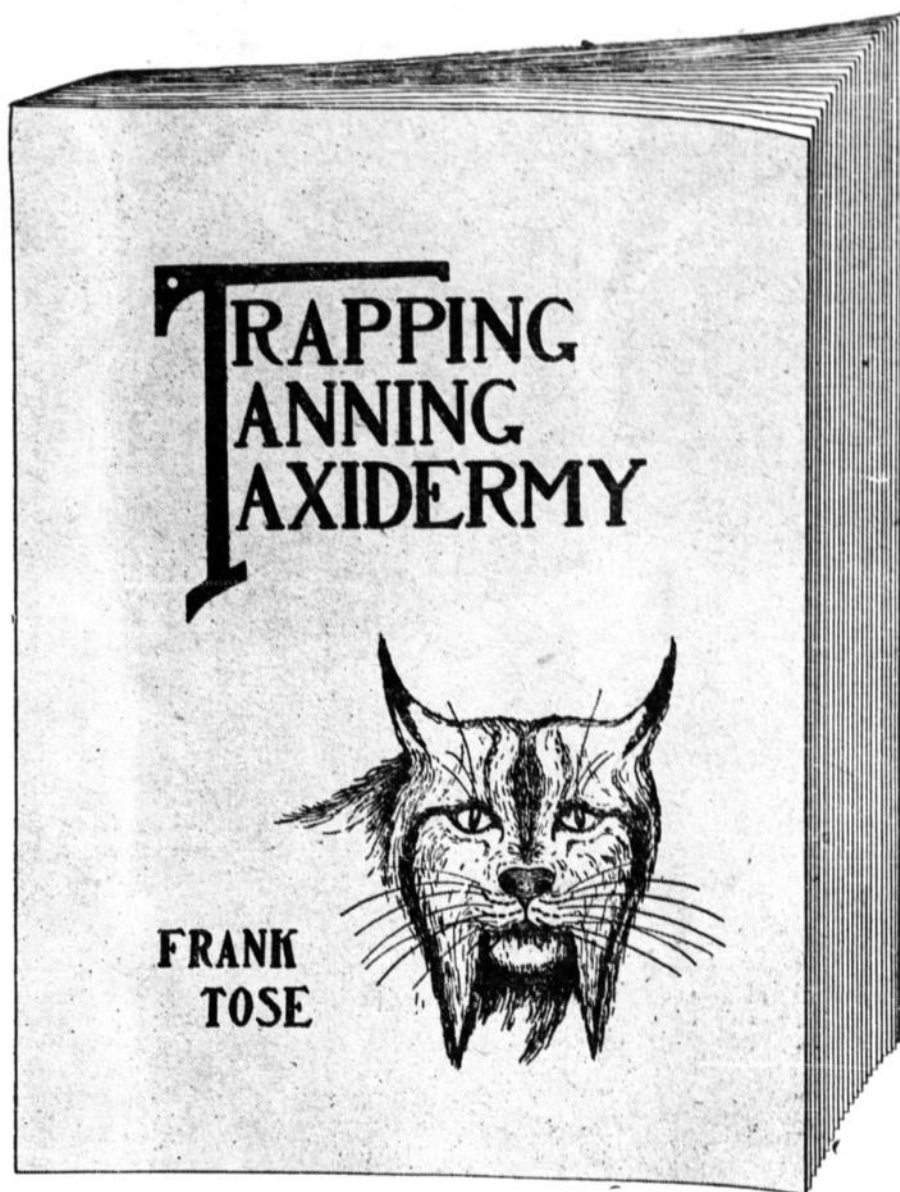
A. C. Smith, of Lake Saskatoon, Grande Prairie district, Alta., has shipped 21 head of cattle from the Grande Prairie district to Los Angeles, California. This is the first shipment to leave this district for that state.



Is it a wood pussy or a pure kitty or sump'in'? The photo is sent to The Guide by V. H. Fisher, Tyvan, Sask., who writes: "The children are watching their three kittens drinking milk from a saucer. The intruder has learned that milk is good, too, and has become so bold that he doesn't mind posing if he can get a taste of cream along with the cat family." No one in the party seems to be the least bit afraid that the skunk will assume the offensive.

You Can Tan Your Own Hides

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY EARNED



Here is a new book on Trapping, Tanning and Taxidermy, written especially for the use of amateurs. The outstanding feature of it is the plain manner in which it is written, the clearness of instructions and the wealth of detail of both descriptions and illustrations.

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The low price of hides and the high price of leather has stimulated an interest in home tanning. In this section every tanning process is fully described and illustrated. By following instructions you can tan anything from a horse hide to a weasel skin. You can tan rabbit, dog, wolf and badger pelts and make robes, mats, mittens, harness leather, etc. Tells how to loosen and remove hair, fur and wool. How to blacken leather. How to tan rawhide. How to tan deerskin for gloves. How to make glove leather from cat, dog, lamb or calf skins. How to make at home the tools you need. How to prepare the few chemicals you need, which you can get from your druggist.

Did you ever stop to think that beautiful robes, mats and mittens can be made at home from skins that otherwise would be wasted? Horse and beef hides make fine, warm robes for winter driving. Pelts of all kinds make nice mats.

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TANNING SECTION—Home-made tools (described and illustrated). Preparing skins for tanning (salting, beaming, softening, fleshing, stretching, drying, breaking and cleaning). Tanning liquor for use in making robes, etc. How to make robes from horse, cow and sheep hides. How to make leather from hides or pelts (loosening and removing hair, skiving, scouring, stuffing, graining, blacking). Preparations to use in tanning and blacking leather. How to tan rawhide. How to tan deer skin for gloves and how to make it buff color. How to make glove leather from calf, dog, lamb or cat skins. How to remove wool from sheep hides.

TAXIDERMY SECTION—Taxidermy tools (completely illustrated and with instructions for making at home). Skinning small mammals (covers instructions on all animals up to the size of a wolf. How to clean the skin. Mounting. Mounting larger mammals. Skinning and stuffing birds. Mounting horned heads. Mounting fish. Making fur rugs. Utilizing horns and hoofs. Making artificial heads. Plaster casting. Casting a fish. Whole and half head casts. Casing mounted specimens. Imitation snow. Coloring and tinting. Painting glass eyes. Instructions for mixing chemicals required in tanning and taxidermy work.

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THE TAXIDERMY SECTION contains instructions anyone can follow for skinning, stuffing and mounting animals, birds and fish. Tells how to polish horns and hoofs; how to mount heads, etc. How to make fur rugs with and without heads, and, above all, how to make, at home, the necessary preparations and tools needed. By little study a person can really become proficient in the art and find much pleasure and some profit in taxidermy. The observations and instructions are the outcome of many years' practical experience by the author, who is recognized as one of Canada's foremost taxidermists.

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The Countrywoman

Women of Other Countries

CANADIAN women have watched with a great amount of interest the passing of the Curtis-Rogers Bill in the United States, which conferred the right of personal naturalization upon the women citizens of that country. Under the heading, Other Countries Please Copy, The Woman Citizen, in a recent issue carries a short article on this subject:

"Women have been surprised to find that there is some criticism of the measure recently passed by Congress, making it possible for an American-born woman to remain a citizen of her own country even if married to an alien, and requiring foreign-born women to become citizens in their own right instead of through their husbands. One of the most amusing complaints is credited in newspaper dispatches to American Consuls abroad who find new complications arising from the new law in the case of women who apply for passports. One is said to have remarked: 'Well, they got what they wanted—but one can't help but reflect that they are hoist by their own petard.'

"Everyone knows that it is always difficult to frame a law that will be uniformly just in its application to all individuals. In this case the law only applies to the United States. In Great Britain a woman is still required to take her husband's nationality, so that a Englishwoman who marries an American is no longer a subject of Great Britain, and she is not an American until she qualifies in the United States and takes out citizenship papers. In the same way an American woman who marries an Englishman under English law becomes an Englishwoman. It is obvious that there are complications but the blame is not to be placed on the United States for recognizing the right of a woman to choose her own allegiance, even if married, as a man does; it is for England and other countries to follow the example of the United States and permit a woman to be a citizen in her own right.

"Although the new law went into effect too late to make it possible for many women married to aliens to qualify in time to vote at the recent election, we have yet to hear from one of them any expression except that of satisfaction at the right the new law has given them. —G.F.B."

Wider Study of Diet Needed

A well-known homemaker—not a theorist—recently made the statement that "If we aim to feed our families properly, we must have the scientific spirit." By this, she did not mean that every woman should be a skilled scientist, but that she ought to make a thorough study of food values. There never was a time when more knowledge concerning the feeding of a family was available. Governments issue pamphlets, colleges publish results of investigations, extension workers give demonstrations, public health agencies preach the gospel of better nourished bodies, while magazines broadcast valuable information about foods. Through these avenues a homemaker can obtain expert advice on many phases of nutrition. It is her solemn duty to make use of this free instruction, for upon the health of the family depends the future of the race.

Until recently the popular belief was that women knew instinctively what foods to select and how to prepare them. This attitude of mind has resulted in their failure, in many cases, to study the question of proper nourishment for the family. It has produced a diet consisting mainly of meats, refined flours and sweets, which lacks sufficient fruit, vegetables, whole grains and milk—the foods that nature intends us to use freely.

In most walks of life people must keep abreast with the times or they are left

behind in the race, but in the all-important profession of homemaking little trouble has been taken to keep pace with advances made in the science of nutrition. By reading all available pamphlets, bulletins, articles and books and by applying the knowledge such literature affords, women will soon "have the scientific spirit" so necessary in an age such as this.

Respect for Property of Others

Most of us have had the experience of observing, even if we have not happened to live in, families where the various



The two little ones have no terror for this sturdy brood of Wyandotte chickens raised by Mrs. F. J. Luke, Humboldt, Sask.

members have scant respect for the possessions of each other. They borrow anything they happen to want if it suits their fancy or their need. Girls borrow ornaments, blouses, dresses, etc., from each other or their mother. Boys wear father's or their brother's cap, gloves, coats or sport equipment. Sometimes care is taken that permission is asked and given before the borrowing takes place, and then there is the feeling that the family is a happy little community, each one concerned with seeing that the needs of the other is supplied. But where the borrowing takes place without so much as asking leave and at the slightest whim of the borrower there is great possibility for family friction and unpleasant jars.

It may be very unselfish for father, mother and the older members to lend their belongings to the younger members; it may be very unforgiving for them not to resent their possessions being appropriated without their consent, but it does the borrower the most harm. Children can be taught the most important lessons more easily in the home than anywhere else in life. What they fail to learn in the home they will have to learn later at a greater pain and cost. One of the most important lessons to learn is respect for the property of other people and a curbing of our own desire for possession of whatever suits our fancy.

Judges of juvenile courts tell us that theft is one of the commonest offences with which they have to deal. Judge Ethel McLachlan, of Saskatchewan, places it as high as two-thirds of the offences which come before her. The articles that children steal include money, pipes, boots, bicycles, automobiles, bottles, rings, watches, bathing suits, fountain pens, books, flashlights, toys, dog harness, moccasins, mail, gum, candy, cigarettes, ammunition, machinery, fruit, skates, wood, coal, grain checks, glasses, clothing, rifles, etc.

Judge McLachlan, in making a study of the cause of such theft, says: "I can find very few cases caused by poverty. Lack of home training, love of money, love of candy, gum, cigarettes, of amusements and the example of the extravagance of adults are, in my opinion, the contributing factors to this delinquency. I know of no better preventative for theft than to teach children almost from infancy to respect other people's property, and to teach them self restraint and self denial, or, in other words, to do without." Those last three words might well be written in capital letters.

Children dearly love to have things "of their very own," and by appealing to the sense of justice which is usually very strong in them, parents can teach a very valuable lesson and avoid many little family rifts. It is the little things of everyday that go to make up the characters of the young lives in the home, and yet it is the little things that make or mar.

To Encourage Canadian Writers

In order to encourage Canadian literature, the Imperial Daughters of the Empire is offering two prizes, the first of the value of \$200 for the best short story, and the second of the value of \$100 for the best one-act play. These prizes will be offered annually for 10 years. The conditions under which they will be awarded this year as follows:

The short story—It must not have been published before being submitted in this competition.

It must not contain less than 2,000 words nor more than 6,000 thousand.

It must be type-written on paper of letter size (8½x11) and written on one side of the paper only.

It must be sent flat, not folded or rolled, and have the author's nom de plume, but not his or her real name on the titlepage, be registered and mailed to the National Educational Secretary, I.O.D.E., 288 Bloor St. East, Toronto, on or before April 1, 1923.

The writer must be a British subject. The copyright of the story adjudged the best is to be vested in the Imperial Daughters of the Empire, with power to arrange for its publication in magazine or in book form or in both.

The play must be a one-act play. Its presentation on the stage should occupy not less than 20 nor more than 30 minutes. It must not have been published before being submitted.

The judges are to be selected by the members of the Canadian Authors' Association. Their names will be announced at a later date.

The Working Day

Mrs. Michael Murphy got up at five in the morning. After getting the fire going and the house warmed and some meat fried and a plate of toast browned she called Mike Murphy from his bed. He ate his breakfast with dexterity and silence, grumbled a bit about faze and the weather as he filled his pipe and got into his jacket and by eight o'clock went off to his work. Mrs. Murphy made more toast, roused five children, helped them dress, untangled a tangled shoe lace, gave them their breakfast, darned a stocking, and had two of them off to school by nine o'clock. Then she washed the dishes, made the beds, swept the floor, bathed the baby, ran to the butcher shop at the corner, bought bread tickets, peeled potatoes, made a pie, and almost had a meal ready when Mike Murphy came home for his dinner. Also came the two school children. Mike finished his meal, smoked for 10 minutes, and was off. Mrs. Murphy mended a coat pocket, and sent the two children back to school. The three others had to be attended to, stood in corners, kept from fighting, faces washed, and the kitchen mopped where a pint of milk had been spilled by a young climber. Then she washed the dishes, fixed a shirt, cleaned the sink, drove off a book agent, did a washing, made over a pair of trousers, and fixed up a meal for Mike Murphy and the five younger Murphys at six o'clock. Then she washed the dishes, mended more socks, put the kids to bed, ripped an old coat to make over into a new one, fixed the fire, put out a milk bottle, cleaned the stove, took a drink of water to one of the children, "set" a batch of bread, did another washing, and at 10-30 entered the dining-room where Michael Murphy was talking to Patrick Clancy. They were smoking, and spitting at a venerable spittoon.

"Now, as I was saying"—Michael Murphy was talking—"if us men had the seven-hour day . . ."

Mrs. Murphy went back to the kitchen and picked up a kettle of boiling water.

One hour later Michael Murphy entered his home, a furtive figure, using the back door.—D.B.M., Toronto Saturday Night.

Serviceability of Mules

Visitors from the South often remark about the scarcity of mules on Canadian farms. The only one of the prairie provinces which lists them in the census reports is Saskatchewan, and in that province the number of mules is somewhere in the neighborhood of 10,000 as against 1,169,000 horses. On some farms they have been extensively used with apparently satisfactory results. For rough railroad construction work, the mule is paramount. Will some Guide reader who has tried mules on a grain farm venture an explanation as to the failure of the mule to make headway on the Canadian prairies?

In this connection, the following remarks on the serviceability of the mule from the book, *Army Veterinary Service in The War*, by Sir John Moore, director of the British Army Veterinary Services in France, and an army officer of long experience, will be appreciated by those who know the sterling qualities of this draught animal.

"In animal kind, the hero of the late World's War, as in all other wars in which he has participated, that paragon of excellence, the mule, finds the premier place. He stands out prominently as a first-class war animal, and in all circumstances, in all climates or situations, whether amongst the mud of France, in the deserts of Egypt, on the plains of India, or on the hilltops of the Himalayas, in burning heat or icy snow, his achievements have been marvelous. He is as indispensable to war as a commander of the forces, and no history of war is complete without him. Any demerits he may possess are attributable to a psychology peculiarly his own, but his merits are double-distilled, and little more remains to be said on that account.

"The real home of the American mule, and especially the large mule, is Missouri, though lighter mules are raised in Texas. If the magic names of Lathrop, Mo., and Kansas City are whispered into the long ear of an American mule, he will immediately start a conversation about his old home, bluegrass, Indian cornshucks and stover, his fine big mother, his French and Spanish ancestry on his father's side, and he will air his views on stock yards and 'niggers' generally.

"The American mule is wonderfully docile, and, to my mind, quite the most handsome creature of the genus Equidae, and lovable withal. His power is best appreciated by standing close up to him; at a distance he may look

as a rider, a mule is of little value; supreme will and an iron mouth, as a rule, prove the drawbacks. The happy nature of mules goes a long way toward their success. They have a habit of warming their way into the hearts of our soldiers, and very soon friendly relations are established that work for the common good. Their endurance, their comparative freedom from sickness, their pluck and stout-heartedness when properly treated, their ability to perform work in adverse circumstances and when short commons are necessitated, are their usual attributes; and their employment in war is a great economic factor. These remarks stand for all mules, whether American or otherwise.

"The majority of American mules employed in the various theatres of war were for light draft purposes, supplying the place of light draft horses in ammunition columns of formations, and receiving the same ration as light draft horses. To the latter factor the superiority of the mule over the light draft horse is greatly ascribed. If well fed, he thrives on work, and in times of idleness he will quickly get fat. As an instance of ability to stand the vicissitudes of campaign, I will quote again the Somme operations in 1916. This offensive period resulted in 16,074 debility (poor conditions) cases evacuated to veterinary hospitals on lines of communications, of which total only 404 were mules. The percentage of inefficiency was 4.42 for horses and .61 for mules. Horses suffered therefore seven times more than mules. During the winter seasons they gave us far less trouble than horses (1 to 3, about) from skin disease, and respiratory disease was practically nil.

"These are strong arguments in

favor of the mule. I call to mind the lumbered general service wagon mules of the 17th Lancers going through the streets of Abbeville on a snowy day. They were pictures of health and the bloom of their coats shone in spite of the snow. It is only one instance of many, and it made one feel proud to belong to our army."

The Hardy Dairy Cow

Perhaps in this country where the main interest in cattle raising, up till comparatively a few years ago, lay along the line of beef production, it is only natural that there should be a lot of loose talk about hardiness in dairy cattle. In the sense that some animals are more sensitive to discomfort than others of the same productivity, such comparisons are right and proper. But it is evident that in too many cases the men who use the word hardiness in its application to dairy cows, mean the ability to stand exposure, neglect, abuse, poor feed, and still survive. Hoard's Dairyman, dealing with this matter, very properly says that no men who know what conditions are required to keep cows profitably have any right to ask for this kind of hardiness.

No cow can fulfill the functions of a profitable cow to the best profit and be that sort of a "hardy" cow. The great curse of the country today is that kind of a hardy cow, and the ideas and notions of things that have made her so. We do want "constitution" in our cows, but it is the constitution of motherhood, ability to produce milk, that we are after.

Profitable motherhood requires (1) plenty of good, sound, milk-creating feed. There can be no best profit without it. The good cow must have it. Is she lacking in true dairy constitution because she will not respond without such feed? Is it good dairy sense to call for the "hardy" cow that can live on poor feed and bring no profit?

2. Profitable motherhood calls for warm, dry, healthy stabling. Warmth is one of the great essentials in milk secretion. Every human mother knows this. Cold shrinks the milk secretion; warmth expands and stimulates it. Is it good physiological sense, then, to expect or demand of the cow to withstand exposure, and bring us the best profit? Have we any right, in the nature of things, to demand that sort of "hardiness" in our cows?

3. Profitable motherhood demands kind and sympathetic treatment. Is it good human sense to withhold such treatment, and because the cow will not respond profitably under it, to say she is not hardy?

4. Profitable motherhood requires healthy surroundings, pure air, and water. Is it good sanitary sense to refuse such conditions and then say that the cow lacks hardiness?

What should be required of the cow is vitality and endurance in heavy milk production under the right conditions. In other words what is wanted is dairy constitution. That means the power to stand up under the strain of severe dairy work for many years, and keep healthy. And dairymen of experience know that the cow which can keep alive through adversity is not of the same type as the one which can win out in a test where profitableness is a condition of entry.

For these and other reasons we believe there is great need of a reformation in the general idea of what constitutes desirable hardiness or, what is a better word, "constitution" in the dairy cow. The farmer must supply the right conditions. He has no business to refuse them, and when loss of profit comes, reproach the cow with lack of hardiness.

Flushing Sows

Flushing ewes at breeding time to increase the number of twin is an ancient practice among flockowners, but not till recent years have swine raisers paid much attention to this practice. Prof. Evaard, of the Iowa experiment station, has been investigating its practicability with pigs and reports that the sows making the most rapid gain at the time of breeding, produced on the average 2.1 pigs more per litter than those making the slowest gain.

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The **BIG BAR**

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Another practical conclusion reached as the result of this same set of observations is that if large litters are looked

for, it is well not to breed the sows until the first period of heat after mating, when two litters are raised in one year

The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter, and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

Collecting Farmers' Debts

The Editor.—I enclose an extract from the local paper giving an account of a heartless seizure for debt in our district.

The following petition has been forwarded to the government:

"Whereas the following clause is included in all agreements of sale of lands:

"And it is further agreed between the parties hereto that until completion of the purchase, the purchaser shall hold the said premises as tenant to the vendor from the day of the execution hereof at a yearly rental equivalent to, applicable in satisfaction of, and payable at the same time as the instalments of the principal and interest upon the principal hereinbefore provided to be paid, the legal relation of landlord and tenant being hereby constituted between the vendor and the purchaser."

"And, whereas, this clause has such a baneful effect that the exemptions of a purchaser under such agreements are not exempt from seizure,

"And, whereas, this fact has been brought very forcibly to the notice of the people of this district by a heartless seizure which has taken place within the last few days;

"Therefore be it resolved that we, the undersigned, petition the government of the province of Saskatchewan to take such steps as will make it impossible for a man to sign away his exemption rights on any agreement for the purchase of land, but to place such agreements on a par with a mortgage agreement, thereby securing the exemption rights, and, further, that such legislation be introduced as will make this clause in all existing agreements of 'sale in the province null and void."

Many land purchasers sign this agreement of sale with above clause in print, not knowing of the sting that lies behind it and the conditions under which farmers are existing today, with land payments in arrears, it is well that such men may know what is hanging over them.

Grain Growers' locals can do much to help by bringing this matter up at their meetings and forwarding resolutions to Central so that the annual convention can still further help it on.—Ernest W. Brown.

[Note—The clipping enclosed with above letter referred to the case of a farmer in the Yorkton district, 76 years of age, who has been "cleaned out of everything, cattle, milk cows and all," the action being taken under the attachment clause of the agreement for sale.—Ed.]

Cattle Embargo

The Editor.—At a time when agriculture all over the world is threatened with disaster, would it not be wise to allow farmers to manage their own affairs, to a greater extent?

In the matter of the embargo on Canadian store cattle, The Times (London) reports that the conference between representatives of the British and Canadian governments have reached an agreement.

The Canadian representatives were W. S. Fielding, minister of finance; Mr. Lapointe, minister of marine; and P. C. Larkin, high commissioner in London. All excellent gentlemen, but where are the practical men who are to raise the cattle, ship and feed them?

Is it not a question for the tenant farmers of Britain and the farmers and ranchers of Canada? The important points are:

1. The health of the Canadian stores.

2. The quality and suitability of such store cattle for the British market.

3. The purchase of better sires in Britain to improve the quality of the said store cattle.

4. The reduction of freight rates, both by rail and ship, so as to make the trade a financial success.

5. The financing of the business.

Farmers and ranchers in the prairie provinces of Canada cannot be blamed if they have not great faith in politicians.

They have seen the mess that has been made of their provincial natural resources.

Great spaces only suitable for ranching, because of want of rain at the right seasons, thrown open to settlement, with disastrous results to settler and rancher alike.

The railway system of Western Canada, which might have been a blessing if properly arranged, turned to a curse through incapacity, if nothing worse, at Ottawa.

Cattle breeders remember the splendid work done for the cattle of North America by two farmers, Amos Cruickshanks, of Sittytown, Scotland, and James I. Davidson, of Canada.

Has not Britain still got such men as Mr. Cruickshanks and has not Canada still got men like Mr. Davidson?

At the conference for the removal of the embargo on store cattle suitable for the use of the British tenant farmers, the advice of such men would be very valuable, and cattle breeders and feeders on both sides of the Atlantic would have more faith in the practical results of the conference and the agreement arrived at.—Jas. Browne.

Co-operative Enterprise

The Editor.—I would like to reply to your editorial of December 6 issue regarding the two kinds of co-operation. I do not think the comparisons you make are correct or fair. Co-operation is the same the world over whether productive or distributive. What is required in all cases is loyalty on the part of the members and the ap-

plication of common-sense business methods on the part of those entrusted with the directing of affairs.

You point to the success of the consumer co-operators at Rochdale and take as examples of consumer co-operative failures the United Grain Growers' machinery department and the United Farmers of Ontario. Surely this is no comparison. The machinery department of U.G.G. was simply a mail order scheme—a venture on the part of the directors to create dividends for the shareholders. The U.G.G. directors have learned by experience what they should have known at the outset—that a machine business can not be run by mail order. The directors of the U.F.O. must have had a vivid imagination when they conceived the idea that a number of retail stores could be successfully operated from a central office at Toronto.

Now let us see how the Rochdale co-operators began their work. They gathered at a neighbor's after working hours and distributed their supplies. Every member was a booster as he had invested his shilling in the enterprise. As the movement gained in strength the Rochdale local along with other locals co-operated in collective buying and the Co-operative Wholesale at Manchester is their proud achievement. The Old Country co-operators started in a small way and gradually built a solid foundation and an immense co-operative structure resulted.

The U.G.G., the U.F.O. and the S.G.G.A. all placed the cart before the horse and endeavored to build from the top down and consequently were short lived. Surely in our co-operative efforts in Canada we would be well advised to profit by the experiences of the Old Land.

Productive co-operation has helped Canadian farmers, but if they have not sufficient intelligence to operate consumer co-operatives I fear the future will not see much improvement in rural conditions. I firmly believe that the solution of most of the economic problems of the Canadian farmer is dependent upon the development of co-operative societies, both distributive and productive.

What is needed in this country is an understanding of the fundamentals of co-operation. Most people are ever ready to receive all the good things a "co-op." has to bestow on them, but how few there are who are prepared to sacrifice in order that co-operative principles shall live. Consumer co-operatives in Saskatchewan have had an uphill fight for various reasons. They have had no one to direct them. The official organ—The Guide—had devoted very little space to their welfare. They have been hampered by a Co-operative Act made to suit the retailers rather than the co-operative associations. They have not as yet been able to get anywhere in collective buying. Nevertheless the "co-ops." in Saskatchewan are very much alive today and possibly compare very favorably with the first few years of co-operative trading in the Old Land.

In conclusion, I may say, Mr. Editor, that the concerns that you refer to as co-operatives do never appeal to me as such at all. I have been trying to discover for the last ten years or more just what license the U.G.G. or the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. have to tack the name of co-operation to their institutions. If they are not joint stock companies pure and simple I would like to be shown.—Harry W. Ketcheson, Davidson, Sask.

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Banking and Credit

The Editor.—In The Guide for December 13 two resolutions are set out, each having to do with the Canadian banking and credit system. One is the outcome of a recent meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, while the other was produced and passed unanimously by the Red Deer convention.

Though both deal with the same subject, there is a striking difference between them—a difference which would seem to indicate the progress made by the respective bodies in their study of the subject.

Both resolutions call for a public enquiry into the Canadian banking system. But while the resolution passed by the Council of Agriculture tacitly accepts the existing financial system, apparently recognizing no fundamental defects in the present issuance of credit as it affects prices and the consequent dilution of the purchasing power coming into the hands of the public, the Red Deer resolution makes note of such defects and connects them directly with the recurrent periods of agricultural and industrial depression, and calls for a searching enquiry into the basis, function and control of financial credit, and the relation of credit to the problems of production and distribution.

The resolution of the Council of Agriculture favors the appointment of a royal commission to enquire into the Canadian banking system "in the light of the experience of other Anglo-Saxon countries," evidencing its own inclination by a recommendation to enquire into and report upon "the advisability of creating one or more banks in Canada; combining the best features of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia and the Reserve Bank of the United States." It is recommended also that enquiry shall be made into taking out of the hands of existing banks the power of note issue, and "amending existing legislation to permit the establishment of small banks with local capital serving local needs."

The point to which I wish to direct attention in regard to this resolution is its evident belief that by combining the best features of existing banking machinery, the outcome of practical banking experience in Anglo-Saxon countries with special reference to Australia and the United States, the existing needs of the Canadian people would be met. That such could not be the case can be readily shown. The Australian and American producers, in common with their Canadian brethren, have and are experiencing a period of profound depression. In each of the two countries there is a large amount of unemployment and inability on the part of the public to purchase the goods offered for sale. This despite the existence of the

Continued on Page 26

THE NEW YEAR'S SKATING PARTY IN DOOVILLE

The streams are frozen over—now the little Doo Dads are enjoying the first skating party of the season. It is New Year's Eve, the moon has just come up over the hill and it is almost as light as day. My, what a merry party it is. There is Old Nicholas Nutt in his queer costume and Tiny with a funny little cap on his head and a great muffler tied round his throat. Tiny is having a glorious time and is giving Doc Sawbones a glorious ride as he scoots him along at a breakneck pace. Look at Grandpa Doo Dad on the ice. He is sliding along like a boy of twelve with a little Doo Dad hanging to his coat tail. He may not be having a good time, but he is smiling just the same. Old Flannelfeet, with Mrs. Flannelfeet, and little Rory in the sleigh, is racing Tiny and they all seem happy. Poly, the wise little rascal, brought his umbrella and the wind is scooting him along ahead of all the rest. Then just a little way behind Rory, who has put a harness on Old Growler, is coasting along without need for taking a single stroke.

Santa Claus, when he visited Dooville, must have left a holiday message as well as well filled stockings, for every little Doo Dad seems to be having a perfectly dandy time and none of them are in mischief. Even Old Grouch is wearing a smile and is buying hot potatoes for the little Doo Dads. Who would have thought that Old Grouch would ever do such a thing? Sleepy Sam is wide awake and is passing out his roasting hot potatoes to the little fellows.



Strawberries and Raspberries

The following contribution is from J. H. Bates, the most extensive grower of small fruits in the prairie provinces. His farm is 35 miles east of Winnipeg. Can strawberries and raspberries be grown successfully in Western Canada? Many times people ask this question. After an experience of ten years' cultivation varieties I most emphatically say—yes. By choosing the proper varieties and giving them the same care and cultivation that is given other garden products to get good returns, there is no reason why the cultivation of berries will not meet with success.

There are certain factors that enter into the growing of strawberries and raspberries successfully which should be given careful consideration. First, let us take the strawberries as more people are trying to cultivate them.

The first consideration is drainage. Low places must be avoided as it is on the low spots that plants suffer most from spring frosts. In fact any land that remains wet and soggy for any length of time should not be used for berries. After choosing the location, see that the land is rich and well cultivated. I strongly recommend planting strawberries on land that has had a crop of potatoes on it the previous year as that land is most likely to be mellow and free of weeds. I have produced over \$900 worth of strawberries on an acre of land and with proper cultivation anyone can do as well.

The next question is, what kind of strawberries should be planted? Every grower has his pet varieties, whether he is a professional grower or an amateur. I, too, have my pet varieties, the ones that have given me the best results, and, naturally, I will tell of the plants that have paid me the best in dollars and cents. Among the early summer varieties I give the first place to the Dr. Burrell, known as "the million dollar strawberry." This variety has proven its superiority over all others, both in quality and quantity. Next I would place the Minnesota, a beautiful berry and a great plant maker. For the third choice I take the old, reliable Senator Dunlop. My experience is that this variety does not produce as many berries as the first two kinds mentioned, but they are very hardy and a sure cropper and the berries are of excellent quality. Two years ago I tried out the Gibson, but they would not stand the winters.

Likes Perfection Best

Next come the everbearing varieties. These are numerous and every year sees few kinds placed on the market. The question is, which is the best for Western Canada? I am growing several varieties and will name them in the order in which they have proven most profitable to me. First, I would place the Perfection. It has given me at least four times as much fruit as the others and this summer it ripened its fruit earlier than the summer varieties. Its only defect is that it is not a good plant maker, but simply wants to grow berries. Next in order are the Progressives and the Superbs (known as the show berry), the Duluth (originally known as the 1017), and the Peerless. This coming spring I will plant some of Gardner's No. 999. It is very highly recommended, but up to this date is too expensive to be very generally cultivated.

Red raspberries, too, should not be overlooked. They are making good and are here to stay. They can be grown in almost any kind of soil and require much less attention than strawberries. There is absolutely no excuse for anyone not having all the fruit they require for the summer months and also for jam and canning for winter.

The Latham is my choice for the following reasons: It is as hardy as the wild berry, it needs no winter protection and produces a good crop of large red berries that remain on the canes for several days after they are ripe. They are also good shippers. My canes grew to a height of over nine feet this season. In 1923 I am growing nine or ten acres of this variety. The St. Regis is the favorite everbearing raspberry to date and it proves as good as it looks it will be a valuable variety.

It is well to buy northern-grown plants if at all possible. When ordered from the south they are too far advanced by the time our soil is in a fit condition to receive them and of necessity they are many days out of the ground by the time they reach here. As a consequence a large percentage of them die.

Stunt Night at Mother Chirp's

An Evening's Program Brimful with Fun—

By Mabel E. Finch

PIT-A-PAT-PAT! Pit-a-pat-pat! went my heart as I opened the three-cornered green envelope. In a moment the beats increased to the thud! thud! of a hunted hare as I read: "Rush to Stunt Land at Mother Chirp's Farm on the 22nd. Please observe directions below:

"To Stunt Land you are invited at Mother Chirp's home, on next Friday evening, be certain to come. Upside down this is written, so you'll know how to dress. Wear hats and ties backwards. A secret, I tell you. Is the password which admits you and so you will not get lost. In your memory's retainer, this world, 'Habbit Foot'."

The full moon chuckled with delight as he watched little boys with coats fastened down the back rub up against willow sisters stuffed with cushions to represent mummies, and youths endeavoring to look comfortable in their grandmothers' bonnets, as they knocked for admittance at Mother Chirp's home.

Suddenly the door opened, and there stood two of the queerest mortals you ever saw. Gnomes, they were called. We rubbed our eyes but could not tell which way they were walking for they were dressed alike both back and front. False faces glared at us from both directions, and shoes like boats puzzled us to solve which were the real fronts of those elfish creatures. As they bent their ears downward we whispered the password, and with a nod of approval they pinned a white rabbit's foot of batting on our breasts to ensure, as they said, good luck to us throughout the evening. How sorry we felt for the two little urchins with drooping mouths who had forgotten the word of admittance! Instead of getting a rabbit's foot they were given slips of paper and told that later they must pay their forfeits.

Wraps off we were conducted to Room 1, where we read the sign on the door, "Movies shown here tonight. Admission—a rabbit's foot." All, of course, were admitted except the two boys. They were, however, not left standing long before the stage director, standing on an improvised platform, called on Perky Jack, as the first to pay his forfeit. Jack opened his paper and read, "Go out of the room with two legs and come back with six." To our surprise in a flash Jack returned carrying a chair. Then Tim was called on for a rabbit's dance. In a twinkling he was pounding the floor with a hammer, and we were all dancing to keep our toes out of his reach, so naturally the rabbits' paws on us danced to. The forfeits being satisfactorily paid, the boys were each presented with a rabbit's foot and admitted to the room.

The stage manager then announced through a megaphone that the first reel of the mystery film, entitled, "Who's Who?" would be shown. Pinned to the wall were familiar slogans, such as, 1, Chases away dirt; 2, It covers the earth; 3, Keep a school girl's complexion; 4, More bread and better bread; 5, Hasn't

scratched yet; 6, A skin you love to touch; 7, Built for sleep; 8, Did you get your iron today? Each guest was handed a slip of paper and a pencil and asked to record the name of the manufacturer's article whose slogans were thus advertised. When the reel was finished, the manager read the answers: 1, Old Dutch Cleanser; 2, Sherwin-Williams' Paint; 3, Palmolive Soap; 4, Purity Flour; 5, Bon Ami; 6, Woodbury's Soap; 7, Finnon's Mattresses; 8, Sun Maid Raisins. A prize of a cake of fine toilet soap was given the one who had the largest number of correct answers.

The second reel was announced as "Local Actors." For this each guest was given a slip of paper on which was written an emotion, perplexity, deep thought, surprise, amazement, pride, anger, joy, horror, innocence, dejection, exaltation and scorn. As the guests' names were called they slipped behind the screen on the stage and assumed an appropriate pose for the emotion suggested. A passe partout framed picture of "Innocence" was given to the one who guessed the largest number of emotions correctly.

Weird Fortunes

Scarcely was the fun of the movies over when we were ushered into Room 2. Orange letters on the door announced it as the Fortune Room. How weird it was! Witches, bats and red lights appeared everywhere. The witches gave us fifteen minutes in which to have our fortunes read and told us to choose one of the three forms. Some selected the bowls of water, others the witch's tent, while most of the boys chose the pumpkin covered with cardboard letters of the alphabet. The blindfolded person dipping her finger into the saucer of soapy water had her future mapped out as a widow, the one dipping hers into clear water was to have a happy marriage, while the girl dipping hers into the empty saucer was informed that her destiny lay in single blessedness.

Those who sought the witch's advice gathered around her caldron from which as she stirred she drew out fortunes. Some read, "Your fate is under the table cloth." On searching there a slip directed them to look behind the rocker, from there they were instructed to go down the cellar and look inside the churn. Finally their directions took them to the witch's cap from under which they pulled folded papers. The fortunes written thereon differed for each guest. Susie's read:

"The Chinese best wish is happiness, many children and long life, All these three you will have and be a merry wife."

Others whose slips appeared blank, handed them back to the witch who passed her hands over them several times, then held them above the lamp, until the invisible ink, in which she had written the fortunes, became legible and the mystery was brought to light. Harry's read:

"Beware of making mistakes in small things. In a small incident soon to come lies your happiness."

In the meantime the boys around the pumpkin were armed with paper darts capped with pins. They were then blindfolded, whirled around several times and on facing the pumpkin each in turn was asked to shoot. The letter pierced by the dart determined the initial of their future life partners.

Novel Story Telling

Before we had time to talk over our fortunes the scene changed. At a signal from the witch the guests seated themselves on the floor and stretched a sheet across their laps. As Mother Chirp in her pleasant voice told us a story the witch handed out objects from a dark recess at the appropriate moment and told us to pass them along. The story ran something like this: A witch journeying through a wood on a dark night slipped and lost one of her crooked legs (here a stocking filled with hot roasted potatoes was passed along). Quickly she picked up a stick for a crutch, but as she did so a branch caught in her eye, and the eye fell from its socket (here a grape from which the skin had been removed was passed along). Presently she met an old woman whom she took by the hand (here an old chamois glove filled with damp sand was passed), and so the story proceeded, each person dropping out as he or she failed to pass the object along under the sheet without letting it fall. Shrieks of laughter pierced the room as the slimy and weird objects were seized and the story increased in excitement until the call came from Room 3, The Menagerie.

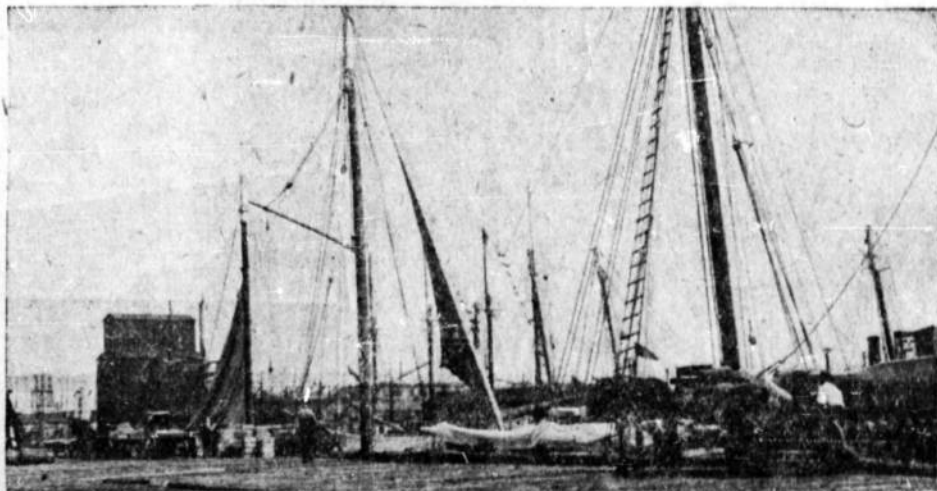
On entering it the boys were passed by but the girls were given handfuls of beans for bidding purposes. The auctioneer then held up the vegetables and the bids ran high until every lass succeeded in carrying away a beet, carrot, potato, turnip or squash, and a number pinned to her dress. The girls were then asked to stand around the room while the boys were handed long cue-like sticks and a soft ball with which to shoot at spoons on the table. The first spool that the boy overturned revealed to him the number of his partner, for on the bottom of the spool was pasted a numeral cut from a calendar. The couples then commenced work with jack-knives, modelling from their vegetables various kinds of animals and human beings. Toopicks were provided to assist them in their enterprise. Never was there so much fun. In twenty minutes the tables resembled a very real menagerie rivalled only by that of Barnum and Bailey. A potato carved to represent a Chinaman in full costume, carried off the prize, and two aluminum vegetable cookers were presented to the winning couple.

Then came supper. And such a supper! Room 4, where it was served, was labelled, "Look before you Leap." The gnomes tripped in with a clothes' line from which hung clothes' pins dressed as spooks. The heads were inked on the clothes' pin tops and the dresses were made of crepe paper. A menu card and a paper napkin were held by each spook. The menu read as follows:

- Cannibals' Delight—meat sandwiches
- Son of Noah—ham
- Gems from the Emerald Isle—potatoes
- Between S and U—tea (T)
- Monkey's Face—cocoanut pie
- Witches' Toes—nuts
- Bald Heads—apples (Baldwins)

The first column only was written on the cards so that it took us some time puzzling out our orders. Suspense ran high till all were served and each one discovered the key to the menu. A merry buzz of chatter kept up till time for going home was announced. Then, with a comfy feeling inwardly as well as outwardly, we put on our wraps and bid the jolly gnomes farewell.

As Mother Chirp's happy "Good-night" floated out to us on the midnight air the old moon blinked his eyes and winked with a knowing, "Didn't I tell you Stunt Night at Mother Chirp's farm would warm the cockles of your hearts?"



Sailing vessels in Halifax harbor

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., December 29, 1922.

WHEAT—Liquidation in all markets during the last two days and prices close around the low point for the week. Heavy selling on the local exchange by American holders of the May future was the feature here, the producer selling little and apparently taking little interest in the market. The offerings were heavy but have been well taken by export houses against sales made to Europe, particularly Greece, during the last week. Undoubtedly the market is in a healthier position for the decline, but sentiment in the South appears to have switched to the bear side of the market temporarily, and at the moment prices look lower. The situation with regard to Turkey is, of course, of some consequence, and developments in connection undoubtedly will have a bearing on the price of grain. Cash demand is poor, but there is a fair trade in wheat for immediate shipment East to replace stocks at eastern points that have been disposed of. Receipts, however, are in excess of shipments and consequently stocks at the lake front are increasing.

OATS—Market was strong early in the week but lost most of the advance during the last couple of days. Volume of trade has been very light and prices have followed action of wheat market closely. Only moderate demand for cash oats with all grades trading at delivery spreads, except 2 C.W. which can bring a premium of one cent over the December.

BARLEY—Barley prices were forced up several cents on buying by local interests, but advance did not hold and market today is about where it was a week ago. The cash market continues to be a dull affair with all contract grades being delivered against sales of December at delivery spreads.

RYE—Prices show a slight decline for the week with very little trade passing. Market shows a strong undertone and responds quickly to any strength in other grains.

WINNIPEG FUTURES									
Dec. 25 to 30 inclusive	25	26	27	28	29	30	Week Ago	Year Ago	
Wheat—									
Dec. C	112	113	111	108	109	111	111	196	
May h	114	116	114	112	113	114	114	110	
July r	113	114	113	110	112	112	112	..	
Oats—									
Dec. a	46	47	47	46	46	46	46	42	
May s	49	50	49	48	49	49	49	45	
July m	48	48	48	47	47	48	48	..	
Barley a	56	57	56	55	56	56	56	54	
May s	60	61	60	59	60	60	60	58	
July D	68	69	69	68	69	69	69	..	
Flax—									
Dec. a	210	215	213	210	210	207	207	186	
May s	210	213	210	210	209	207	207	184	
July y	208	211	208	207	208	206	206	..	
Rye									
Dec.	83	84	82	82	83	82	82	84	
May	88	89	88	86	86	87	87	..	
July	86	86	86	85	85	86	86	..	

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.25 to \$1.33; No. 1 northern, \$1.23 to \$1.31; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.22 to \$1.29; No. 2 northern, \$1.20 to \$1.27; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.18 to \$1.25; No. 3 northern, \$1.17 to \$1.24. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.24 to \$1.32; No. 1 hard, \$1.22 to \$1.25. Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.22 to \$1.24; No. 1 hard, \$1.21 to \$1.22; No. 1 amber durum, \$1.11 to \$1.13; No. 1 durum, \$1.02 to \$1.07; No. 2 amber durum, \$1.09 to \$1.11; No. 2 durum, \$1.01 to \$1.04; No. 3 amber durum, \$1.06 to \$1.08; No. 3 durum, 99c to \$1.01. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 64c to 64c; No. 3 yellow, 63c to 63c; No. 2 mixed, 63c to 64c; No. 3 mixed, 62c to 63c. Oats—No. 2 white, 40c to 42c; No. 3 white, 39c to 41c. Barley—Choice to

fancy, 59c to 62c; medium to good, 57c to 58c; lower grades, 56c to 54c. Rye—No. 2, 83c to 83c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.61.

The very high quality of wheat for this season is indicated by the fact that in November the wheat inspected showed 70 per cent. No. 1 Northern, 16 per cent. No. 2 Northern and 9 per cent. No. 3 Northern, which is one of the highest records in the history of the country.

WINNIPEG

The Livestock Department of the U.G.G. Ltd., report as follows for week ending December 29, 1922:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 114; hogs, 1,334; sheep, 393. Last week: Cattle, 3,361; hogs, 4,438; sheep, 1,074.

Practically no cattle at all were on the market during the past week and consequently no market situation in cattle can be given. We always find considerable activity on good cattle after the New Year, and we believe that the same condition will prevail this year. We advise all our readers to follow very closely the information given in our market letter during the next six months, as during this period cattle prices are always higher than during any other period of the year, and by carefully following the market situation shippers can take advantage of advances in the market and thus get the very last cent possible out of the stock they have for sale.

Drovers were on the market with a considerable number of hogs during the past week and met an exceedingly good market. Thick smooths selling from 9c to 9c, with a premium on select hams.

The demand in the sheep and lamb section was weak last week, and the quality of offerings quite medium. Top lambs are quoted from 9c to 10c per lb., and best sheep from 5c to 6c per lb.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following are present quotations:

Prime butcher steers	\$5.00 to \$5.50
Good to choice steers	4.50 to 5.00
Medium to good steers	4.00 to 4.25
Common steers	3.00 to 3.50
Choice feeder steers	3.75 to 4.00
Common feeder steers	2.75 to 3.50
Choice stocker steers	3.25 to 3.50
Common stocker steers	2.25 to 3.25
Choice butcher heifers	3.75 to 4.25
Fair to good heifers	2.75 to 3.25
Medium heifers	2.50 to 2.75
Choice stock heifers	2.50 to 3.00
Choice butcher cows	2.50 to 3.00
Fair to good cows	2.00 to 2.50
Breedy stock cows	1.50 to 2.00
Canner cows	1.00 to 1.50
Choice veal calves	5.00 to 5.50
Common calves	3.00 to 4.00
Heavy bull calves	3.00 to 4.00

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: Market firm and unchanged. During last week there were three inspections in the prairie provinces. Poultry: This market was active last week. For this week's shipments dealers are quoting live delivered chicken 14c to 16c, fowl 13c to 15c, ducks and geese 15c, turkey's 16c.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW—Eggs: Receipts of fresh in Saskatchewan are extremely small and storage stocks are getting low. In the North Battleford section gatherers are receiving 65c for fresh. Some other markets have practically no fresh moving in a wholesale way. Poultry: Turkeys slumped badly towards the end of last week, and in some cases were down as low as 19c and 20c wholesale.

EDMONTON—Eggs: This market is reported weak and supplies few. Only a few fresh are arriving, and these are retailing at 60c. Storage extras are jobbing 40c, firsts 33c, seconds 25c. Poultry: Dealers last week were reported to be heavily stocked with turkeys and towards the end of the week they slumped considerably, retailing as low as 20c to 25c. The demand was reported as being light.

CALGARY—Eggs: Market unchanged. A few fresh moving that have been imported from British Columbia. Poultry: The supply of turkeys on this market for the holiday trade was reported to have constituted a record and prices were extremely low. Dressed birds of good quality were jobbing at 20c.

WHEAT PRICES

Dec. 25 to Dec. 30 inclusive

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
Dec. 25	CHR	ISTM	AS	DAY		
26	112	109	107	101	94	87
27	113	110	108	102	96	89
28	111	109	106	101	94	87
29	108	106	104	98	92	85
30	109	108	105	100	93	86
Week Ago	111	108	106	100	94	87
Year Ago	111	106	98	92	85	77

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, December 25 to December 30, inclusive

Date	WHEAT	OATS	BARLEY	FLAX	RYE
	Feed	2 CW 3 CW	Ex Fd 1 Fd 2 Fd	3 CW 4 CW	Rej. Fd 1 NW 2 CW 3 CW 2 CW
Dec. 25	CHRIST	MAS	DAY		
26	78	47	43	43	41
27	80	48	44	44	42
28	78	48	44	44	42
29	76	47	43	43	41
30	77	47	43	43	41
Week Ago	78	47	43	43	41
Year Ago	71	42	39	39	37

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St. Paul 724 Merchants Nat. Bank Building
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See What Others are Doing

Mr. P., Sask., has reported good business every month for the last six months. Mr. B., Alta., sent in \$34 in subscriptions in ten days. A little boy from Manitoba sent in \$16 in subscriptions in one week.

Make Friends and Money at the Same Time

Not only do you get good pay for your spare hours but you get better acquainted with the people in your neighborhood. Most of them already subscribe to The Guide—you can save them the trouble by forwarding their renewals. They will appreciate this service, because it is easier for them to hand you the money than to mail it themselves.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE—Dept. 2252—WINNIPEG, MAN.

Mixing House Operations

Continued from Page 3

Mr. Robinson—That is a matter entirely outside my function as a commissioner. I have pointed out to you the system of grading and inspection out of public and hospital houses, and have shown you that there is no such thing as the degradation of the wheat or "skinning to the line" or anything like that in grain passing through the hospital elevators. It simply cannot be done if the inspection system is properly conducted and my investigations lead me to believe that it is properly conducted, consequently I believe that the farmer certainly suffers no injury through the operation of the mixing houses. On the other hand, I am convinced that the operation of the mixing houses narrows the spreads on the lower grades of wheat, or, in other words, through the operation of the mixing houses the farmer gets a better price on his low grade and off-grade wheat than he would otherwise get.

Reporter—Is any mixing permitted in public terminals?

Mr. Robinson—No, but under The Grain Act a milling company, or any other firm or person, may lease bins in a public terminal for storing of grain between December 15 and the opening of navigation. The millers will naturally select samples of wheat containing a high gluten content. In this way the strongest of the wheat is absorbed by the millers and stored for their own use in the bins thus leased by them in the public terminals. The other wheat which they have tested and which is not strong enough for their use is allowed to go forward into the public terminals and on to the Old Country markets. Milling companies that have their mills located west of Fort William have their own lines of country elevators, and through them they naturally select the better types of wheat, allowing the inferior types or qualities to go forward to the terminal elevators.

Fascisti Attack Italian Co-op's

The Italian co-operative movement has suffered heavily from the attack of the Fascisti, the "black shirt" revolutionists of Italy, says a statement just received from the Italian Co-operative League by the All-American Co-operative Commission. "Co-operative societies have been violently suppressed," the statement reads, "while hundreds more have been paralyzed owing to the fact that their managers are expressly forbidden to live in the same places in which the societies operate. Again, hundreds of societies, under the menace of destruction, have been obliged to pass into the hands of the Fascisti." Persistent attacks, acts of violence, massacre of hundreds of the leading co-operators of the country, burning of property, devastation and pillage have been experienced in nearly all of the Italian provinces and are the marks of destruction which the "black shirts" have left behind them in their seizure of the government by force.

One of the most serious aspects of this brutal reactionary campaign by the new power in Italy is the credit crisis which has crippled those co-operatives not destroyed by the Fascisti. The government's financial aid to co-operative societies, which in 1919 amounted to over 3,000,000 lire, suddenly ceased at the moment when it was most needed. The National Co-operative Credit Institute, to which the state had granted three billion lire of capital, has since been refused all new credit demands. Co-operation is unable to obtain aid from the small banks, with the result that many of the financially sound organizations see their existence imperiled. The Italian Co-operative League, with its 8,000 affiliated societies, has already exhausted its reserves in its efforts to aid the local societies.

Co-operators throughout the world stand aghast at the campaign of terror, assault and murder directed against co-operative and labor institutions which has characterized the usurpation of power by the Fascisti. The co-operative movement in Italy has been led by the nation's most distinguished citizens and has hitherto received the government's complete approval and support. The future of Italian co-operation under the strong-arm rule of the Fascisti is not bright. The close alliance which the "black shirts" have always maintained with the big capitalists of Italy is largely responsible for this reign of terror against the co-operatives, which will doubtless continue

until Italian people regain possession of the government.

Royal Bank Annual Statement

The annual report of the Royal Bank of Canada for 1922 shows the bank to be in a strong liquid position, and reflecting a business condition which would indicate that the worst of the industrial depression has been passed. Saving deposits have kept up during the year and now amount to \$372,003,961, of which \$277,595,882 bear interest.

The bank has maintained a strong liquid position, the percentage of actual cash on hand and in bank to liabilities to the public being 28.20. Of the total assets of \$479,362,366, liquid assets are \$216,048,331 being 49.37 per cent. of liabilities to the public.

Profits for the year, after deducting charges for management and accrued interest on deposits and making full provision for bad and doubtful debts, amounted to \$3,958,469 or 19.40 per cent. on the capital investment. After bringing forward from last year \$905,045, the amount available for distribution was \$4,863,514. Of this sum \$500,000 was set aside for Dominion Government taxes, \$400,000 for bank premises, and \$100,000 for employees' pension fund, leaving for dividends and bonus, \$2,856,000, and \$1,007,514 to be carried forward to next year.

Advice to Farmers

Almost every interview, that you see an account of in the papers these days, dealing with the question of farming, the party interviewed advises the farmers of Western Canada to go in more for mixed farming. We are inclined to believe that the farmers have already realized this as an important factor in their business and have been acting on it for some time. Our reason for believing this is the fact that pure-bred livestock and poultry are bought up so readily through the little classified ads. running in The Farmers' Market Place of The Guide. Just as a sample of the way these ads. sell read what Mrs. A. Goodridge, of Treherne, Man., says: "I just ran ad. two weeks and got twice as many orders as I had turkeys."

Honey, Syrups, Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.

McLEAN'S HONEY, GUARANTEED No. 1. pure white clover, direct from producer, \$8.40 cash crate of six ten-pound pails, l.o.b. Toronto. Also good quality buckwheat honey, \$5.50 crate of six ten-pound pails. Reference, Standard Bank, Bloor Branch, N. K. McLean, 37 Armstrong Ave., Toronto. 43-4

WHITE CLOVER HONEY—HEAVY BODY and delicious flavor, packed in five-pound pails, produced from one of the best white clover districts of Ontario, l.o.b. Goldenrod, 10c. pound. E. V. Tillson, Tillsonburg, Ontario. 50-6

PURE HONEY DELIVERED YOUR STATION. White, 60 lbs., \$15; 120 lbs., \$26. Clover, 60, \$13; 120, \$22. Amber, 60, \$12; 120, \$20. In five or 10-lb. pails. Buckwheat, 60, \$10; 120, \$18; in 30-lb. pails. Larger orders reduced prices. Herbert Harris, Alliston, Ontario. 51-5

PETTIT'S CLOVER HONEY—NATURE'S purest sweet. All gathered by our own bees. Crate 12, five or six ten-pound pails, \$9.00. Discount on ten and 20-crate orders. Light amber, \$7.00; buckwheat, \$6.00; crate six ten-pound pails. Pettit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ont. 52-2

OUR HONEY IS RICH AND THICK, BEST that bees can make. 60-pound crate, five or ten-pound pails, clover, \$8.25. Discount on large orders. Money with order or c.o.d. Stanley Rufford, Theford, Ont. 52-5

CHOICE ONTARIO CLOVER HONEY, DIRECT from producer, in five and 10-lb. pails, \$8.50 per 60-lb. crate, l.o.b. Brucefield. Special prices on large orders. Amber honey all sold. J. R. Murdoch, Brucefield, Ont. 51-2

ONTARIO MAPLE SYRUP, GUARANTEED absolutely pure, \$11 cash per crate of six gallons, about 80 lbs., l.o.b., Toronto. Reference, Standard Bank, Bloor Branch, N. K. McLean, 37 Armstrong Ave., Toronto. 47-4

WHITE CLOVER HONEY—FINEST QUALITY only. 60-lb. can or six 10-lb. pails, \$9.00. Thos. R. Woodhouse, 40 Woodbine Crescent, Hamilton, Ont. 51-3

WILSON'S CLOVER HONEY—CRATE, SIX ten-pound or 12 five-pound pails, \$9.00; five crates, \$8.50 per crate. Amber, \$8.00. John T. Wilson, Petrolia, Ont. 50-6

SIX TEN-POUND PAILS WHITE CLOVER honey, \$8.50; mixed clover and buckwheat, \$6.25. Wilber Swayze, Dunnville, Ont. 1-5

FOR SALE—HONEY, MIXED, CLOVER and buckwheat, 60 pounds, \$6.00. Hector Inch, Port Hope, Ont. 50-5

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

RHEUMATISM ABSOLUTELY CURED BY W.M.G. Rheumatism Capsules. Afford quick sure relief. Price \$1.00 per box—two boxes a complete cure. Write today. W. M. Gill, Winnipeg, Man. 1-2

COAL—CAR-LOAD LOTS TO CLUBS and farmers' associations. Price \$4.00 ton delivered Ankerton station. Write M. Weller, Spring Lake, Alta. 1-2

MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS. Catalogue and price list furnished on request. Saskatoon Granite and Marble Works Ltd., 131 Avenue A North, Saskatoon. 1-2

WOOL SENT US IN DECEMBER WILL BE returned in yarn, blankets, mackinaw and flannel in January. Work guaranteed satisfactory. First in first out. D. Fuller & Son, Bancroft, Ont. 50-5

FISH FROM COLD LAKE—TROUT and Whites. Write for prices delivered. Z. A. Lefebvre, Cold Lake, Alta. 48-6

PRODUCE

SELLING—FRESH FROZEN WHITE FISH, seven cents pound; over 500 pounds at six cents. Cash with order. F. Waterer, Meota, Sask. 1-3

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

SELLING—COLLIE PUPS, GOOD HEELERS. Males, \$4.00; females, \$3.00. Mrs. Jno. A. Young, Box 76, Kilsby, Sask. 52-2

WANTED—FOXHOUNDS. W. NELSON, LEO, Alta. 52-2

WOLFHOUSES—APPLY A. G. YOUNGQUIST, Rama, Sask. 1-2

SEEDS

SEED Recleaned, choice 2 C.W. Oats, 3 C.W. Barley and No. 1 Northern Marquis Wheat. We will be glad to quote you either in bulk or sacked. Delivered any point in Manitoba. Prices and samples on application. **McMILLAN GRAIN CO., 455 Grain Exchange, WINNIPEG.**

Wheat

OUR STRAIN OF MARQUIS IS THE RESULT of 13 years' careful hand selection as member of the C.S.G.A. First generation, Registered, \$3.70 bag; second generation, Registered, \$2.90 bag; not Registered, \$1.30 per bushel. Chas. N. Lintott, Raymore, Sask. 1-5

KUBANKA WHEAT, AMBER, YIELD 1922 52 bushels to acre, \$1.50 bushel; sacks extra. F. Turner, Tregava, Sask. 52-2

RUBY WHEAT, ONE NORTHERN, \$1.25 bushel; bags extra. Chas. Shadbolt, Benito, Man. 1-6

RUBY WHEAT, RECLEANED, \$1.45 BUSHEL. E & W. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask. 51-1

Oats

SELLING—CAR VICTORY SEED OATS, 50, Yorkton. S. Thompson, Yorkton, Sask. 51-1

Grass Seed

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED— Grown and carefully selected for five years in Saskatchewan, hulled, cleaned, scarified, 10 cents pound, f.o.b. Sinaluta, Sask.; bags included. W. G. Hill & Sons. 50-2

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BRITISH COLUMBIA AND CALIFORNIA— For up-to-date list of mixed farms, fruit farms, orchards, chicken ranches and cattle ranches in all British Columbia district, also orange groves and grape vineyards in California, or truck land, write Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe St., Vancouver. Established 1887. 34-1

WILL RENT, NEWDALE DISTRICT, SECTION for farming, also section grazing; owner furnishes half implements, horses, seed, also pays half threshing. Tenant must be capable looking after stock in which he gets half interest. J. L. Cook, Newdale, Man. 51-3

ACCOUNT AGE WILL SELL MY FARM CHEAP. On gravel road; close to town, school and church; good buildings, fences and neighbors. W. M. McGregor, Emo, Ont. 52-4

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Nebr. 1-1

WE HAVE SOME CASH BUYERS FOR FARMS at bargain prices. Describe fully. Central Land Bureau, New Franklin, Mo. 48-5

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF land for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin Wisconsin.

FARM MACHINERY AND AUTOS

KEEP THE FACTORY FINISH ON YOUR CAR On receipt of \$1.00 will send simple instructions of new method by which you can put a piano finish on your car. How to keep your car from getting dull and checked. How to mix the paint and varnish for this result. A. HUGHES, Box 1099, VICTORIA, B.C.

BARGAIN—ONE NEW FIVE H.P. LISTER lighting plant engine, \$295 cash; one new Lister milking machine, double unit, \$150 cash. Apply The Tractor Co. Ltd., Saskatoon, Sask.

SELLING—INTERNATIONAL PLOW, \$50; SULKY breaker, \$30; International six-horse disc, \$90. Box 109, Liberty, Sask.

13-27 TRACTOR STEEL MULE, GOOD CON- dition. Trade for cattle. F. Turner, Tregava, Sask. 52-2

WANTED—OLD MONARCH TRACTOR, 12-20, for repairs. C. McArthur, Toutes Aides, Man. 1-2

Hay and Feed

WANTED—CAR LOTS OF GOVERNMENT grade No. 1 feed oats. Send sample and price to Geo. Bulford, Secretary, Cereal U.F.A. Box 52.

SELLING—FINE MIDLAND HAY, \$9.00 TON. Also Timothy, Red Top, Upland. Prices on enquiry. B. I. Sigvaldason, Arborg, Man. 49-6

SELLING—35 TONS HAY, \$5.00 PER TON. Gestur Einarson, Westbourne, Man. 51-6

HIDES, FURS AND TANNING

RAW FURS—I PAY HIGHEST MARKET prices for wolf, skunk, muskrat. I pay royalty on Saskatchewan furs. Will hold furs separate if you wish. W. C. Davis, Box 161 Springside, Sask. 51-4

RAW HIDES, AT SMALL OUTLAY, BECOME valuable robes, or indestructible harness or lace leather. If sent to Wm. Bourke & Company, Brandon. 48-26

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DEER HEADS, BIRDS, RUGS, MOUNTED. Jack Charleson, Taxidermist, Brandon, Man. 4-11

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HOME WORK—WE WANT RELIABLE FAM- ilies to operate our high-speed automatic knitting machines at home; whole or spare time knitting for the trade; good wages. For all particulars send stamped, addressed envelope to the Canadian Wholesale Distributing Co., Dept. G, Orillia, Ont. 4-99

SALESMEN WANTED FOR MANITOBA, SAS- katchewan and Alberta, to represent "Canada's Greatest Nurseries." Largest list of hardy varieties, recommended by Western experimental stations. Highest commissions, exclusive territory, handsome free outfit. Stone and Wellington, Toronto, Ont. 52-9

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CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO, REGALIA brand, guaranteed first quality. Special price for five pounds, postpaid—Grand Havana, Grand Rouge, Petit Havana, Petit Rouge, \$2.50; Spread Leaf, \$2.75; Hanbourg, \$3.25; Quenel, \$4.00. Box 60 cigars, \$2.25 up. Richard Bellevue Co., Winnipeg. 45-11

TOBACCO BY MAIL—CHOICE THREE-YEAR- old natural leaf, greatly appreciated by pipe smokers, 40c. to 80c. per pound, postpaid. Will send a two-pound package of samples to any address in Canada for \$1.00. Send for trial order. Money back if not satisfied. Co-operative Tobacco Exchange, Ruthven, Ont. 50-6

Watch Repairing

EXPERT WATCH REPAIRING. C. E. SLATER, 334 Main St., Winnipeg. Country and trade work solicited.

[Continued on next page]

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuff



Concerning Voting

It somehow sort of gets my goat to see a man neglect to vote. I hate to hear a fellow say, "I simply have to haul my hay; I must pull in some fodder shocks and patch my leaky wagon box. I'd be a chump to drop my hoe when work is thick and rushing so; I'd be the silliest of souls to hike off yonder to the polls!" I hate to hear a fellow sing, "My vote is just a little thing—'twill never make or break a cause nor change a line of code or laws; I think I'll simply stay away. I have no time to vote today!" It sort of riles me up, somehow, to hear a man with clouded brow, say, "Count me out! To me it looks like two contesting sets of crooks! I wouldn't trade by tabby cat for either bunch, I'll tell you that! I do not care who

wins the game—they're both alike and all the same!" Now, my old father often said he prized his ballot as his head, and all my life in storm and shine I've always cast that vote of mine! I've gone to vote when pouring rain broughtague chill and fever pain! I've sought the polls when wind and sleet assailed me from head to foot! I've journeyed to the ballot box when hall came down as big as rocks! I've gone to vote when waiting chores filled half the local out-of-doors! I've gone to vote when well I knew both candidates were far from true! Ten million men five thousand years have given blood, and life, and tears that I might vote—and vote I will while I have strength to climb the hill!

Index to Classified Advertisements

Livestock. Situations Wanted.
Poultry. Lumber, Fence Posts,
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Farm Lands. Solicitors—Patent and
Hay and Feed. Legal.
Farm Machinery and Dyers and Cleaners.
Autos. Honey, Syrup, Fruits,
Nursery Stock. Vegetables, etc.
Meads, Furs and Tan- General Miscellaneous.
ning. Produce.
Situations Vacant.

LIVESTOCK See also General Miscellaneous

Various

FOREST HOME FARM—CLYDE MARES AND fillies; Shorthorn bulls, popular strains; Oxford Down bucks, lambs and shearlings; splendid lot of ewes; Yorkshires, both sexes, lots of size and true to type. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. Phone—Carman Exchange. 444f

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and your money. Get our complete free catalog of veterinary and stockmen's supplies, vaccines, instruments, marking devices, etc. Write today. Winnipeg Veterinary and Breeders' Supply Co. Ltd., 290 Edmonton St., Winnipeg, Man.

FOR QUICK SALE—TWO EXTRA CHOICE Duroc-Jersey boars, \$25 each. Five big shearing Hampshire rams, \$25 each. Write or wire. James D. McGregor, Brandon.

REGISTERED PERCHERONS—STALLION, mares and foals. Ayrshires—Yearling heifer. Shetlands—Stallion, mares, geldings, fillies. Choice. John Teece, Abernethy, Sask. 48-10

PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES, ALSO OXFORD rams, from prize winners. A. D. McDonald & Son, Napinka, Man. 444f

HORSES

BELGIANS—REGISTERED STALLIONS, mares and fillies, large selection. Come and choose your wants. Prices very low. Felix Obberg, Amlak, Alta. 47-6

SELLING—CLYDESDALE STALLION, RISING nine, first-class certificate. Price \$600. John Lippe, Gullivan, Sask. 52-6

SELL—TEN GOOD YOUNG WORK HORSES, or trade for cattle. F. Turner, Tregava, Sask. 52-2

CATTLE

Various

WANTED—YOUNG STOCK CATTLE, BEEF type. Will trade clear title land, 160, three miles from Kuroki, Sask., or 160 or 320, improved, both in Olds district. I. Pasley, Olds, Alta. 1-2

Shorthorns

REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL, BARON'S best, 103950, roan, seven years old; guaranteed sure. A splendid herd bull. Price: \$400. S. Honey, Blinworth, Man. 51-3

SELLING—REGISTERED SHORTHORN yearling bulls, \$70. Must sell at once, feed shortage. J. T. Bateman, Lumsden, Sask. 1-4

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SELLING Two Pure-bred Angus Bulls, Gwentmar Pride Lad 2nd, 17108, born Feb. 2, 1918, weight 2000; a sire of champions, thick, low set and gentle. Craigie Lea Jester, 29085, born March 13, 1922, sired by above bull; low, wide, true Angus type; gentle; a coming champion. \$150 takes the older bull, \$75 the younger, f.o.b. Tregava Station. BINNIE BROS., TREGAVA, SASK.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET ON THE WORLD'S premier beef breed. Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association, Brandon, Man. 52-6

Holsteins

PURE-BRED HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE—A nice lot of Pure-bred Holstein Heifers, just freshened, and some to freshen soon. Also some fine grades, well bred, ready to freshen, and some nice young bulls from heavy-producing strain. Write

CHAS. W. WEAVER
DELORAINÉ MAN.

SELLING—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL calf, two months old, \$35. Charles Allen, Simpson, Sask. 51-3

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SELLING—SEVEN AYRSHIRE BULLS, FIT for service; eight bull calves; 25 heifers and cows, some fresh, others freshening February, March and May. Bargains for immediate sale to reliable parties, half cash, balance two payments. E. E. Mortson, Fairlight, Sask. 1-2

Jerseys

FOR SALE—18-MONTHS-OLD JERSEY BULL. C. A. Congdon, Newdale, Man. 52-3

SHEEP

Various

WANTED—TWO OR THREE HUNDRED GOOD breeding ewes, grade Oxfords preferred. State price and particulars to Alex. McKenzie, Goodwater, Sask. 1-2

SWINE

Various

SELLING—TAMWORTH AND YORKSHIRE sows, fit to breed, some bred to prize-winning hog at Royal Winter Fair. All prize winners or from prize-winning stock. E. E. Mortson, Fairlight, Sask. 1-2

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IMPROVED REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, SERVICEABLE, \$40. Wm. Osborne, Foam Lake, Sask. 1-2

Hampshires

IMPORTED HAMPSHIRE BOARS, OUT OF famous Silver herd, the progeny of national swine fair champions; also bred gilts and proven sows. Fall gilts and boars, 60 to 90 pounds, \$15 each. W. J. Connell, Neepawa, Man. 1-2

MCGILL'S HAMPSHIRE—WEANLING BOARS for service next spring or next summer's exhibitions, \$15 each, delivered, with pedigree. McGill, Riverhurst, Sask. 52-3

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SELLING—REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE boars, April farrow, \$30. R. G. Holmes, Ponoka, Alta.

Tamworths

REGISTERED TAMWORTH BOAR, 18 months, about 500 pounds. G. Coffin, Colonsay, Sask. 52-2



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It's The Guide going out weekly to over 80,000 farm homes in Western Canada that brings results like this for others—it will do it for you too.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS AT TOP OF PAGE

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Man.

Yorkshires

YORKSHIRE HOGS, BOTH SEX—UNRELATED pairs, March, April, May farrow. The kind that brings 10 per cent. premium. C. C. Evans & Son, Weyburn, Sask. 50-5

YORKSHIRES, BACON TYPE, BOTH SEXES. April farrow, \$35; August gilts, \$20; papers supplied; choicest breeding. C. P. Klombles, Laaburn, Sask. 50-4

SELLING—PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE BOARS and sows, April farrow, genuine bacon type, \$25; registered pedigree. C. M. Brownridge, Arcola, Sask. 49-5

SELLING—YORKSHIRES, BOAR, 18 months, \$35; sows and boars (show type bacon), July farrow, \$20, \$25. Papers, crated. Alex. Mitchell, Macoun, Sask. 51-3

START RIGHT—REGISTERED PREMIER Yorkshires. Two April boars, \$25 each; eight-month sows, \$35 each; sows, bred, \$40 each. Fred Wiley, Heward, Sask. 51-5

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE GILTS—SIRE, grand champion, Brandon; bred to one equally good. Southward, Lacombe, Alta. 51-6

REGISTERED BACON TYPE YORKSHIRE sows, from matured prize-winning stock. Papers furnished. S. J. Caskey, Lanfane, Alta. 49-5

YORKSHIRE BOARS, SEVEN MONTHS, GOOD individuals, choice breeding. Also Shorthorn bulls. Write R. S. Lee, Newdale, Man. 50-4

FOR SALE—YORKSHIRE BOAR, THREE years old, price \$40. W. L. Sims, Strasbourg, Sask. 52-3

YORKSHIRES—APRIL AND JUNE BOARS; two nursing litters, from national junior champion boar. C. A. Congdon, Newdale, Man. 52-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE SWINE. D. McLaren, Treherne, Man. 51-6

Poland-Chinas

BIG TYPE POLAND-CHINA SPRING BOARS, \$30, with papers; yearling sows, bred, \$50 to \$75; bred gilts later, \$40 to \$60. Imported boars in use. Bittern Lake Ranch, Bittern Lake, Alta. 52-5

PURE-BRED POLAND-CHINA BOARS, LARGE type, eight months old, \$30 each. E. L. Spackman, Stirling, Alta. 50-4

Duroc-Jerseys

BEAUTIFUL DUROC-JERSEY BOARS, READY for service; gilts, bred for spring farrow. This stock has been bred for length for many years and represents some of the best families in the United States. Prices reasonable. W. C. Pilling, Kemnay, Man.

SELLING—CHOICE DUROC-JERSEYS, APRIL and May litters, from prize-winning stock, registration papers free, \$30 delivered Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba. Jas. W. Smith, Rainton, Sask. 46-6

SELECT DUROC-JERSEY BOARS AND BRED gilts, long improved bacon type. Prices \$25 and \$35. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. B. Wilson, Harris, Sask. 1-5

DUROC-JERSEYS—BIG APRIL BOAR, BRED sows, September pigs; from prize-winning stock. Prices reasonable. R. C. Ray, Carstairs, Alta. 51-5

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROCS, APRIL litters, extra choice, either sex, \$20. Bred sows later. James W. Nickason, Alford, Sask. 49-6

DUROCS—REGISTERED SPRING BOARS FOR service, and young gilts. Wallace Drew, Treherne, Man. 45-6

SELLING—DUROC-JERSEYS, BOTH SEXES, from prize-winning stock, all April pigs, \$30, delivered. F. W. Morris, Rainton, Sask. 52-2

Chester Whites

REGISTERED CHESTER-WHITES, BOTH SEX, \$30 and up. Booking orders for bred gilts, papers free. J. MacLachlan, Eskbank, Sask.

POULTRY See also General Miscellaneous

Various

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MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$6.00 Silver-laced Wyandottes, White Wyandottes and Silver-spangled Hamburg cockerels, \$2.50 each. Rouen drakes, \$2.00. J. M. Maloney, Barons, Alta. 52-5

BUFF ORPINGTON, WHITE LEGHORN, Minorca cockerels, \$3.00 each, or two for \$5.00. M. B. turkeys, Toulouse geese and Rouen ducks. All birds shipped on approval. R. D. Laing, Stonewall, Man. 1-5

PURE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, \$5.00; toms, \$6.00; May hatched. Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels, \$1.50. Mrs. Nellie Tyndall, Okotoks, Alta. 1-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED APRIL HATCHED cockerels, White Wyandottes and Single Comb White Leghorns, \$3.00 to \$5.00; Barred Rocks, \$7.00; two, \$12. W. G. Hill, Tyvan, Sask. 49-5

SELLING—BARRED ROCK, R. C. WHITE Wyandotte, S. C. Black Leghorn cockerels (Turtle point), \$3.00; two, \$5.00. Alex. Mitchell, Macoun, Sask. 51-3

SELECTED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.50. Big white Pekin ducks, \$3.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Geo. Houlden, Cayley, Alta. 51-3

FINE MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. Barred Rock cockerels, \$1.50. Mrs. A. Goodridge, Treherne, Man. 50-4

SELLING—LIGHT BRAHMAS, EGGS IN season. K. S. Gibb, Killam, Alta. 51-5

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—TOMS, weighing 20 to 23 pounds, \$7.00; hens, 12 to 16 pounds, \$5.00; one-year tom, \$8.00. Toulouse geese, \$6.00; geese, \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. H. Roth, Carman, Man.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, FROM prize-winning stock, six months. Toms, 20 pounds, \$5.50; pullets, \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. J. Weirick, Fillmore, Sask.

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Toms, 20 pounds up, \$10; hens, 13 pounds up, \$8.00; healthy stock, weight guaranteed. Wilfred B. Lee, Avonlea, Sask. 50-5

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH PEKIN DRAKES, \$3.00; ducks, \$2.00. Heavy exhibition birds. Mellow-Mead Poultry Yards, Vanguard, Sask. 50-4

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, large, healthy stock; toms weighing 20 and 22 pounds, hens 16 pounds. Toms, \$9.00; hens, \$8.00. Mrs. O. Hjelmslug, Craik, Sask. 52-4

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, toms, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. Large birds. G. Vandusen, Medora, Man. 50-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH Toulouse geese, \$5.00; ganders, \$6.00. John Thomas, Hartney, Man. 48-5

SELLING—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, May hatch. Toms, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. David Mitchell, Kisbey, Sask. 49-6

SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, Toms, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00. Mrs. Robt. Forbes, Rathwell, Man. 52-4

PURE-BRED BRONZE GOBBLETS, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00; year-old hens, \$5.00. Mrs. Chas. Phipps, Forgan, Sask. 52-3

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, FROM 42-pound tom. Gobblers, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. Oliver Anderson, Keeler, Sask. 52-5

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 20 TO 28 pounds, \$10 to \$15. Mrs. William Terryberry, Deloraine, Man. 51-7

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY tom, prize winner, 18 months, \$10. Large Pekin drakes, \$3.00. J. W. Barker, Traynor, Sask. 52-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED PEKIN DUCKS, either sex, \$1.50. A. S. Fredericksen, Dundurn, Sask. 52-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED PEKIN DUCKS, \$2.00; drakes, \$2.50; from large, prize-winning stock. Mrs. E. Hill, Tugaskie, Sask. 1-2

GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS—LARGE BONED, toms, \$8.00. Order early. George Dobson, Mortlach, Sask.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—TOMS, \$8.00; hens, \$5.00. Toms 18-20 pounds, beautiful birds. E. E. Tucker, Fillmore, Sask. 1-5

PEKIN DRAKES, \$1.25; DUCKS, \$1.00. J. Wookey, Guernsey, Sask.

LARGE TOULOUSE GEESE, \$5.00; GANDERS, \$6.00. H. Gardner, Cayley, Alta. 52-6

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$5.00. Mrs. Anna Burnes, Box 6, Dilke, Sask.

Plymouth Rocks

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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

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SELLING—GUILD'S STRAIN BARRED ROCK cockerels, over eight pounds, \$2.50. H. Bleakney, Meota, Sask. 50-6

BARRED ROCKS—COCKERELS, \$2.00, TWO for \$3.00; pullets, \$1.00, six for \$5.00. May hatch, Guild strain. J. C. Carritt, Bentley, Alta. 52-3

Leghorns

TOM BARRON 282-EGG STRAIN LEGHORNS and Wyandottes; 70 pullets averaged 209 in 12 months. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 49-7

PURE-BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn cockerels for quick sale. Sacrifice, \$2.00. Sam Heggen, Estevan, Sask. 1-5

BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, GOOD LAYING strain, \$3.00 each. Ralph Kramer, Mildale, Sask. 1-5

Rhode Islands

R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—A NUMBER of choice selected pure-bred cockerels at \$5.00 and \$5.00 each. Andrew Wright, Sidewood, Sask. 49-5

SELLING—ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels, \$2.00 and \$3.00. Mrs. J. Baxandall, Westlock, Alta. 52-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Dark Red cockerels, laying strain, \$3.50; two, \$6.00. W. Cassan, Medora, Man. 1-5

Orpingtons

PURE-BRED WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, imported, Kellerstrass strain, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00. Mrs. Fay Hoffman, Valer, Sask. 52-3

INSPECTED PURE-BRED LAYING STRAIN Buff Orpingtons—Cockerels, \$3.00 or two for \$5.00; pullets, \$1.50. Wm. Lee, Tofteld, Alta.

PURE-BRED BLACK ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3.00. C. Hobbs, Cayley, Alta. 49-6

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.00 each. Fred Rosekrans, Edberg, Alta.

Wyandottes

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, from Guild's 282-egg pullets and Martin cockerel, \$2.00 each. A. H. Birch, Birnie, Man. 51-5

PURE BRED-TO-LAY ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, \$5.00 pair. A. S. Falloon, Foxwarren, Man. 50-4

SELLING—PURE WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, prize stock, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00. F. Langley, Richard, Sask. 51-4

CHOICE PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$1.50. Mrs. Nellie Berg, Margo, Sask. 51-2

SELLING—PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS and Rouen drakes, \$3.00 each. Clyde Stauffer, Alask, Sask. 51-6